The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,360 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th April.
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Asshdown	1st May.
L. Malwa	29.9	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th "
—Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th "
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd "
				TUESDAY
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	9th "
L. Teheran	3986	400	W. J. Nantes	16th "
M. Bokhara	3944	500	H. Weigheil	23rd "
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Moorings, at 5 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
BRINDISI	3342	550	I. Reeves	1st May.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	15th "
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th "
KAISAR-I-HIND	4024	700	R. G. Stead	12th June

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former ports is accomplished in 18 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 660. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st May 1885.
CHINA	5,000 850	1st June "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,000 550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE (new)	C. Lazarich	4,500 600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000 600	2nd July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000 600	29th April

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

THE Company's s. s. THISBE, Capt. C. Bechtinger, 3,800 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail on the 7th May 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 4 0 } wines extra.
" SUEZ ..... " 300 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church-gate-street, Bombay, April 13, 1885.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of KHIOS, 3,216 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 30th April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to—

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. ASIA, SAILING 2nd MAY, 1885.

THE attention of intending Passengers is invited to this magnificent new Steamer of 3,550 Tons and 400 H. P. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has ample bath rooms, punkhas, and every comfort for First Class Passengers only.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, April 13, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th April, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th April, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

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CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special sixty-days' trip to Australia starting June 10.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION

(Copy.)

South Kensington, S. W., January 2, 1885.

Dear Sirs,

I am requested by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission, to inform you that he has had under consideration your application for the appointment of passenger Agents to the Royal Commission of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

His Royal Highness, considering similar services rendered by your firm upon the occasion of the International Exhibitions at Vienna in 1873 and at Paris in 1878, approves of the appointment of your firm under the same conditions as upon those occasions.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN.
Secretary.

Messrs. Thos Cook & Son.

In accordance with the above appointment, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son are prepared to receive as early as possible the names and addresses of all who purpose visiting the Exhibition, and the dates of departure from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrchee, so that names can be registered in consecutive order and the necessary accommodation reserved on the various lines of steamers.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are making arrangements with the various Steam-ship Companies to meet the special requirements of Indian gentlemen whilst travelling, and they will also arrange for special homes in London, offering the accommodation required by all castes.

To register names and dates, and for further information, apply to the Indian Offices of Thomas Cook and Son,

Bombay : 17, Hornby Row.
Calcutta : 10½, Old Court House Street.

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THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS

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Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

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We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn-Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

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"The Jessamine faint, and the sweet Tuberose
The sweetest flower for scent that blows
And all rare blossoms, from every clime
Dwell in this *Bouquet* in perfect prime."
SHELLEY.

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PURIFYING SALINE

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KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
FINE OLD WHISKIES.

per doz

SCOTCH { THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in bleud. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess ..... Rs. 24

SCOTCH { THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft ..... Rs. 26

IRISH.. { THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four stars. Flavour mellow ; bouquet very grateful ..... Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the million."

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MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

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PURE BORDEAUX.

DR. DRUITT says of this Wine,—

"To me it resembles young, fresh, laughing, innocent girlhood."

With an equal quantity of pure Cold Water, it is an appetizing refreshing beverage, assuaging thirst for more effectually than Saline Compounds and Methylated Mixtures of the shops.

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&c. &c. &c. &c.

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Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

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To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

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A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

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Quarter Cheeses in Jars most convenient for small consumers, Rs. 5-0 each.

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Whole or on cut, per lb. annas 13, in quantities of 10 lbs. and over one anna per lb., less.

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In Canvas, from 8 to 14 lbs. each, per lb. 0-12.

WILTS BACON

Per lb. annas 8, in quantities of 10 lbs. and over one anna per lb. less.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
17, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.
"TEMPLE HOUSE," ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

BODGER WARBURTON & CO.'S FINE OLD SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEY.

12½ per cent. Cash.

Rs.	as.			Credit. Rs.	as.
21	0	FINE HIGHLAND MALT	"Scotch Whiskey"	24	0
23	10	SUPERIOR OLD BLEND, 5 years old...	... ...	27	0
29	12	"BLAIR ATHOL," 10 years old ...	"Guaranteed"	34	0
23	10	FINEST OLD, 5 years old	"Irish Whiskey"	27	0
29	12	"CONNAUGHT," 10 years old	"Guaranteed"	34	0

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

RIDING TROUSERS "PERFECT FITTING." AND BREECHES

"COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton in every shade of Colour	Rs. 24 0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and extra Elastic, "a Special Texture for Indian wear"	" 26 0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear	" 26 0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	" 38 0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	" 36 0

Gaiters made to match the above materials.

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GREAT COMBINATION OF ARENIC TALENT.
BRILLIANT AND
GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE
GREAT DOUBLE SOMERSAULT CONTEST
(Over a large number of horses)
BETWEEN
JAMES THE INVINCIBLE,
ARCHIE THE IRISH CHAMPION,
AND EGMOND THE AMERICAN CHAMPION.

This friendly contest for the prowess of superiority between these—the three Champions of the world—is alone worth (10) ten times the Price of Admission.

All visitors to the GREAT WORLD CIRCUS may depend upon seeing, in addition, an Arenic Performance superior to anything ever witnessed.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
for families and children at REDUCED PRICES. Native servants accompanying children admitted free of charge.

Performance to commence at 4 p.m.

THIS WEEK last Wednesday Afternoon Performance during the season.

All bills against Wilson's Great World Circus to be presented on Monday before 12 noon.

ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN McDONALD, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 24th April, 1885. Agents.

FOR SALE.

BEST TABLE BRICKS, in lots of 10, 20, and 30 Thousand each. Apply to the BOMBAY BRICK & TILE FACTORY, LIMITED, 32, Meadow-street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT COLOMBO at the Offices of Messrs. DELMEGE REID & Co. On the 11th May 1885.

THE HULL of the "ANCHOR" LINE s. s. "JUSTITIA" built of iron at Barrow in 1882, 1,986 tons registered, lying about two miles off Panadure, near Colombo, together with the remaining cargo including 130 cases Indigo, 700 cases Shellac, a quantity of Teak, Hides, Cotton and other salvable cargo.

For further particulars apply to

DELMEGE REID & CO.,
Colombo, 24th April, 1885. Agents.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 8th May, 1885, at 11-30 a. m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, at Bombay, for 14 chests CLOTHING required for the use of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at this office.

J. M. BOYD, Col,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 22nd April, 1885.

NOTICE.
TO ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

DESIGNS are invited for a Town Hall for Lahore, in which will be accommodated the Municipal and District Boards Offices. The style of Architecture must be "Oriental" and cost not to exceed Rs. 40,000.

A premium of Rs. 500 will be paid for the approved design, and the Designer will be required to furnish a detailed estimate with working drawings.

All further particulars will be furnished to Applicants by undersigned.

Designs will be received up to 31st July, 1885.

D. JOHNSTON,
Secretary Municipal Committee.
D. Lahore, April, 1885.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per steamship Kangra—
A new Whitechapel CART built by Atkinson and Philipson of Newcastle, fitted throughout with silver-plated furniture and trimmed with brown corduroy, and varnished in the natural colour of the wood. Suitable for a Waler or Arab.

One new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN.
TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	3 4	7 ft. by 10 ...	8 0
5½ ft. by 7½ ...	4 6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	6 4
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	8 8
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	4 14	7½ ft. by 12 ...	10 4
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6 12	8½ ft. by 8½ ...	7 4
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13 4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0	8½ ft. by 16 ...	14 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6
6½ ft. by 10 ...	5 14	7½ ft. by 10½ ...	6 12
7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4		

TABLE NAPKINS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

Per doz Rs. as.		Per doz Rs. as.	
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz. Rs. as.		Per doz. Rs. as.	
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

SIDE SLIPS.
Damask patterns 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

34 in. by 45	per doz. Rs.	11	4
34 in. by 50	... ...	12	6
34 in. by 54	... ...	13	8
28 in. by 36	(Toilette) ...	6	8

COUNTERPANES.
(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft.	each	Rs.	5 8
7½ ft. by 8½ ft.	... ...	...	8 8
8½ ft. by 9 ft.	... ...	...	9 12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
(White)

30 in. by 48 in.	each	Rs.	2 0
30 in. by 54 in	... ...	...	2 4

SHEETING.
60 inches wide.....12 annas per yard

SHIKAR CLOTH.
&c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY.

FLIES AN BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON.
All the fashion and Beauty of Bombay
ASSEMBLED SATURDAY NIGHT
LAST
to witness our first production of
PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, THE 27TH APRIL.

To comply with the wishes of a Deputation of the most influential Gentlemen Residents of Bombay and encouraged by the patronage of the Public, we have decided to stay another week, for the production of further Novelties.

Ticket holders who could not be accommodated with seats on Saturday, will be admitted to-night.

Box Plan at Soundy & Co. Prices as usual.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS will be held here on MONDAY, 27th instant, at 3, 3-5, and 3-10 p.m., respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 25th April, 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING EVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LADY'S WORK TABLES, an indispensable article in every family, ornamental as well as useful, makes a capital present.—H. A. GEYER & Co, Bombay.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, beautiful BUNGALOW, furnished for 4 months from June 1st, low rent accepted. ALPHA, Post Office, Malabar Hill.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, Rampart Row.—A few good rooms vacant, open to the Sea Breeze, Special arrangements for Boarders. Mrs. Merritt, Proprietress.

PERAMBULATORS with HOODS and BICYCLE WHEELS, LIGHT and ELEGANT. Rs. 40 and 50 each.—BARTON & Co. Limited, Church-gate-street.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MILLINER. Also ASSISTANT MILLINERS. Apply Mrs. TAYLOR, 25 Meadow-street.

CLEARANCE SALE, below Cathedral Girls' School, Guinness Stout and Bass' Beer, quarts Rs. 4½; pints Rs. 2½. Ginger Ale Rs. 2, Whisky Rs. 18.

BUILDING SOCIETY.—Eurasian and A. I. Association. Members are requested to register their names as early as possible. W. J. ESSAI, Hony. Secretary.

WANTED, a European qualified MEDICAL MAN to attend to an invalid up-country for a certain period. For full particulars apply to W. & A. GRAHAM and Co.

A BARGAIN.—A new four-oared racing Gigg, fittings all complete, with packing case, by the celebrated maker Ayling Waunhall, London, at Devarenne & Co., Gowalia Tank-road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a choice selection of Cloth, Coat, Hair and Tooth BRUSHES, also Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DIES AND COPPER-PLATES ENGRAVED and printed at moderate rates. A choice and decent selection of stationery, gold pens, fine inks, pen stands, india-rubber copying sheets. Ans. 4 each. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THOSE who have tried SCHWEPPE'S ÆRATED WATERS never like to have any other. Soda, Ans. 12; Lemonade and Tonic, Re. 1; Ginger Ale, Re. 1 per dozen; and these can be had at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, chestnut Arab Horse, excellent hack and hunter, suitable for a charger. Apply JAFFER SULLEIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a light English-built barouche, two high-caste Arab horses, and set of double harness. Apply to F. A. OWEN, Solicitor, Fort.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company 20, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

ROEDERER, Perrier Jouet, Moet and Chandon, Clicquot, Still Sillery, Gibert, Heidsick, and Mumm, obtainable from PHIPSON & Co.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; Pints Rs. 3-8 cash.—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co.

HOT SEASON—1885.—Arctic Freezers to make ices in a few minutes for 3, 6, 12, persons at Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, respectively.—ZERRENNER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

JUST RECEIVED, new fashioned good black felt hats, at Rs. 6-8 for cash only. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors and General Outfitters.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Re. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"BREADALBANE WHISKY," as supplied to Govt ernment and approved by the Government Analyst, Rs. 21-8 per dozen.—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FOR SALE, a nearly new BROUGHAM shaped light office Shigram, and a young grey Arab Horse, very fast, well broken in, may be had on trial.—Address 1887, care of this office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

JUST UNPACKED, a new consignment of Bokhara stones, splendid necklaces, Phulkari purdahs and covers for sofa, chairs, teapoy and table, &c.—HIRJIMULL and Co., Esplanade-road.

FOR SALE.—The Simla Steam Flour Mills and Bakery, a first-class, opportunity for a man with a knowledge of the business and with a small capital. Now in full working order. For full particulars apply to M., care of Latham & Co.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, 8 for Re. 1 DRIED COD FISH 8 annas per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

'ROUGH ON RATS'
CLEAR out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, rascts Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers. Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Boubay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters:—
ex Barque "Redron"
E M S—145 Bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, colored, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

6 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " T. Cloth.
3 " " drill
4 cases white longcloth.
5 " " sarrics.
4 " " lappetcarfs.
5 " " checks.
4 bales Dhooties.
5 cases bibles.
2 " Eau-de-cologne.
Handsome dinner & Breakfast services & Glassware.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of Gentleman.
1 English built Dogcart and Harness.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 27th April, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 1 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

On account and risk of the concerned will sell off to the highest bidder in small lots to suit purchasers an Invoice of English-made best quality Brushes such as Horse, Body, Dandy and Water Brushes. Nailed white-wash Brushes, Ground Paint Brushes and 35 Dozen Socket Sash Tools.

By order of Messrs. B. Feeroozeshaw and Co. and on account of the concerned.
Mark—S. G. C. No. 6710—1 case Hats.
Mark—S. G. C. No. 2852—1 case Shirts.
1 Set of real gold Buttons.
25. Cases pure Condensed unsweetened Swiss Milk, Baby Brand.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large lot of Sewing Machines of English and Continental makers on Singer, and Wheeleraud Wilson's principle.

Also a lot of Original Rhenania and Humboldt's Machines at greatly reduced price.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 27th April, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF YELLOW METAL BRAZIER'S.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Kessowjee Kallianjee Es s. s. City of Venice.
P. Y. M. K. C.—1000—30—25 cases yellow metal brazier sheets.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
8 cases prints.
6 " white shirtings.
1 case dress cloth.
2 cases cutlery.
1 walnut wood harmonium.
15 cases 1 lb butter.
2 casks loaf sugar.
A quantity of household furniture consisting of couches, tables, chairs, bedstead, glassware, crockery &c.
1 case cigars and cheroots.
10 cases ex 2 dozen bottles best California honey.
The property of the late Mr. R. Parsons, Engineer, consisting of
2 sextants, 1 revolver, campcot and teakwood boxes, books, clothes, &c.
On account and at the risk of Borah Fydually Abdool ally—
F. A. 1-3 2 packages Iron Padlocks ex Clan Sinclair.
1-6 8 ex Brittania.

AT 2 p.m.

The property of a gentleman who has no further use—
1 handsome dogcart (with hood) with a strong chesnut galloway and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome black-wood, satin, and teak wood French-polished and gold-embroidery work furniture, of the newest design made to order for up-country Rajas and Residencies by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowjee, Cabinet-maker.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Wilderness," Malabar Hill, the above-mentioned very valuable and handsome furniture, consisting of ottomans, sofas, easy, drawing room, folding, rocking and reading chairs, carved inlaid tables, inlaid ohiffoniers, with plate glasses, drawers and doors, wall brackets, large and square teapots of gold embroidery work, pedestal chairs lined with black satin, corner whatnots with doors, carved and inlaid dressing tables with glasses attached, washhand stands and other furniture, children's teakwood high chairs, convertible into perambulators, bedroom sofas, hatstand with mirror, large and small teakwood French-polished bedsteads, double and single almyras with plate glass doors and side wings, chamber stands, carved China pattern screen, children's single and double perambulators with hoods, English carpets, kerosine lamps, handsome Moradabad and Benares work, flower vases, flower cups, saivers, tumblers, real China flower jars, American rocking and folding chairs, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The sale of machinery belonging to the estate of the late Mr. James Bapty will be resumed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., from Lot No. 701.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kamara Bunder, to close consignments, ex Ascalon and Kiginhirn—
125 at superior 1st class teak squares
55 " 2nd " "
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street: close to their auction rooms, an invoice of iron bedsteads 3½, 4, and 6 feet wide, children's cots, superior bentwood Vienna furniture by Thonet, consisting of arm and without arm chairs, couches, folding chairs, children's chairs, convertible into perambulators, children's high chairs and rocking chairs, 5 and 7 light kerosine oil hanging lamps, table lamps with mirrors, perambulator, pier glasses in gilt frames, &c. Also a collection of rich Dresden and Parian figures, bronze statue lamps, French China vases, terra cotta animals, rich oleographs, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH BOILERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Foundry of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee & Co., at Khatwady—
2 second-hand steam launch boilers by Plenty and Sons, belonging to the Government of Goa.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 36, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome frenchpolished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and porcelain ware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by Dale, Forty and Co., a handsome light pony cart, a first rate sewing machine in good order, real Persian carpet, handsome table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of T. S. Baker, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ice pitcher by Reed and Barton, butter cooler, cruet and pickle stands, tea and coffee service, egg frame, biscuit box, hotwater and vegetable dishes, jam pot, breakfast companion, bread basket, spoons and forks, fish knives and forks, teapot, damask table cloths, table candlesticks, best steel table cutlery by Mappins, handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture, such as a set of teakwood telescopic oval dining tables in 5 pieces, drawing room, pier, writing, card, round and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables with or without marble tops, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, ironing, dhoties and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, drawing-room sofas and reclining couches, round teapoys, Madras pattern side board and whatnot, dumbwaiter, chiffonier with mirror glass, handsome cabinets, richly carved chiffonier and pier tables, music bookstands, marble top teapoys, iron and teakwood bedsteads, clothes and gown press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, an almyra with mirror glass, reclining chair with cushion, dressing table with dressing glass, cheval and cosy, fine-ratio punkah cord, real Persian carpet, real China flowervases and flower jars, rich table ornaments, 3 seated ottoman, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, bottle dispenser and cockroom furniture, copper utensils, a first rate sewing machine in good order, by Ward.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light pony cart.
Lady's saddle.
Single and double perambulators.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
Ex. s.s. Horn Head.
Three cases superior fancy woollen cloth, consisting of blue twill coating, brown twill coating, woaded black solid fine corks, claret corkscrew, check worsted coating, fine worsted fancy coating, fancy coating, hairline coating, Scotch fancy coating, check fancy coating, woded black fancy worsted coating, indigo blue solid corks, fancy worsted coating, light grey corkscrew, Scotch serge Scotch coating, &c., &c.,
The pieces, which are from 10 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly, one piece at a time to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

SALE OF GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, THEODOLITE, BAROMETER, &c.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr James Bapty, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Action at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 4th May, at 3 p.m.—
1 D B B L P F rifle in case, by E M Reilly & Co.
1 " "
1 S B M L rifle in case, by John Manton.
2 Air guns in cases, by E M Reilly & Co.
1 colt revolver in case.
2 5-chamber revolvers.
2 6-chamber revolvers.
1 pistol in case.
A quantity of cartridge cases, gun, caps, bullet moulds, &c.
1 theodolite, by Bayson Throngton.
1 barometer in leather case.
2 pocket compasses in case.
The above will be on view on and after TUESDAY, the 28th inst.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 27th April, 1885.

PIPES! PIPES!! PIPES!!!
WM. WHITE & SON, Glasgow, are the largest shippers in the world of Clay, Meerschaum, and Briar-root Pipes, and all smoker's sundries.
ESTABLISHED 1805.
Illustrated lists on application.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

SALE OF CAPT. PROUDFOOT'S FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, firstrate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Captain PROUDFOOT. The same comprises rich fern-pattern glassware, handsome superior porcelain, dinner dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ware such as hot-water curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, pitcher, silver tea-tray, biscuit-box, jam and honey pot, beaded pattern spoons and forks, 12 pair dessert knives and forks, 6 pair fish-knives and forks, cutlery by Treacher and Co., handsome teakwood and blackwood frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture such as a set of telescopes, dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, mallet-pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong sofa and writing tables, easy folding reclining, long, and folding arm, rocking, low, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, a four-seated centre ottoman, ornament stands, chiffoniers, teapoys with marble top, a solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one first-rate double-barrell B L C F gun in case, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and fancy light hanging kerosine lamp, wall mirror, Japanese folding screen, iron and blackwood fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, almira with plate glass door, one English travelling trunk, consisting of chairs, stools, and teapoys, &c., rich Brussels and velvet carpets, bed-room light chairs, towel horses, bathing tub, dispense articles, cooking utensils, garden pots &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built light dog-cart.
1 set brass-mounted double harness.
Lady's and gentleman's saddle &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING PRESS.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Chuckla Bazaar, by order of the mortgagee Curramsey Poonja and on account and risk of the mortgagor Damodher Baboojee—
1 printing press with all appertenances, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-goods at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of grey and white dhoties, shirtings, madapollans, chints, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, Limited, IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been instructed by Mr. Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, Liquidator of the above-named Company, to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd May next, at 4 p.m., at their rooms all the right, title and interest of the Company to and in their factory buildings, machinery, plant, premises at Worlee which are subject to mortgage in favour of the debenture-holders under which Rupees 74,000 or thereabouts is due for principal and interest.

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned on application.

GARDEN SALE.
Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

The sale of Mr. F. D. PARKER'S Garden, a collection of valuable plants, including many rare varieties of palms, ferns, orchids, &c., will take place at 7 a.m. on MONDAY, the 4th May.

Catalogues will be published and the garden on view three days previous to sale.

SALE OF MAJOR BIRCH'S FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 7th May, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Major V. BIRCH.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF MR. S. S. SOLOMON'S FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 159, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Broadwood and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, fine velvet and Persian carpets, firstrate oil paintings and chromolithographs, handsome marble pillars, fancy hall curtains, a handsome strong built victoria, a handsome fast trotting bay Arab horse, seat of English harness, saddles, &c., the property of S. S. SOLOMON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th April, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS,
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£220,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills at Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ..... $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON,
G. D. Bottomley, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
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CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
September 15, 1884

THOMAS BLACK & Co.
(LATE OF ROBERT BROWN).

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBERS, Copper, Tin, and Lead Workers, Railway Lamp Manufacturers, and Sanitary Engineers, 27, MEDOW-STREET (opposite the Oriental Bank). Estimates given.

NOTICE No. 1607.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year, from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886, or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1886-87, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of MONDAY, the 4th day of May 1885.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement, or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine, and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Printed tender forms and any information in connection with the contract, can be obtained at the office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 22nd April, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine it carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, an i very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ROYAL "CONNAUGHT" IRISH WHISKY
Nett Rs. 21 cash.

HIGHLAND "LORNE" WHISKY,
Nett Rs. 21 cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.
Indian Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 24th:—Royal George, from Cardiff. 25th:—Glenmavis (s), Jeddah; Sarah Smith, Natal; Victory (s) and Mozart (s), Cardiff; Khiva (s), Kurrachee; Nuddea (s), Suakim. Yesterday:—Daisy Morris, Liverpool; Roxburgh (s), Cardiff; Nowshera (s), County of Kinross (s), Clan Mackay (s), and Darien (s), Suakim.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th:—Alice (s), to Colombo; Tam O'Shanter, New York; Elliot (s), Calcutta; Highfield (s), Liverpool; Minerva (s), Gibraltar; Nuddea (s), Calcutta; Brocadaile (s), Amsterdam. Yesterday:—Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool; Rhosina (s), Colombo; and Aycliffe (s), Aberdeen.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6:—

Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Valse	Laura	Millocker.
Selection	Romeo e Juliet	C. Gounod.
Quadrille	Seekadet	Strauss.
Polonaise	Der Fackeljug	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lisnacrieve, Newcomen, and Lamport left the dock on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee, per transport Empress of India, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 4 p. m.

B. V. R. BAND.—The band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play this evening for the last time this season, the members of it leaving on the 1st proximo for their annual leave to Goa during the rains.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner (Dr. Blaney) into the circumstances of the death of Krisnarao Govind, a clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, who fell down a staircase in the house of a friend at Upper Mahim, where he had been on a visit. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE INDIAN CIRCUS.—In spite of its formidable neighbour, this circus, which is entirely the outcome of native talent, still continues to draw large numbers of people, especially on Saturday nights. Mr. Chattre has made a very good beginning, and his enterprise will be more liberally rewarded by the public, when he has been able to heighten the attraction of the performances by introducing a variety of entertainments.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Gilder-street, Byculla, on the body of Henry Holland, aged 50 years. Deceased was an inspector in the General Post Office, Bombay. About a month ago he was dismissed from the service for drink and neglecting duty; and since then he had been drinking heavily. On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, he dropped down in a fit, and remained unconscious up to the time of his death an hour after. The jury found that death had resulted from apoplexy.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a male child, apparently of Hindu parentage, found in a lane to the east of the G. I. P. Railway stores compound, Byculla. It was emaciated, as if the deceased had been ailing for some time. A battakee was been beaten through the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was of opinion that the cause of death was pneumonia. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Mahomed Abdool Rahman, aged 15 years. On Friday deceased left his house with the intention of going to Hajee Ali at Mahaluxmee to prayers, but did not return. On the following morning his dead body was found lying amongst the rocks at the southern end of the Worli causeway below high-water mark. It was dressed only in a pair of trowsers. Deceased could not swim, and there is a depth of about twelve feet of water on the foot-path leading to Hajee Ali, where Mahomedans generally go for prayers. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Old Nagpada, on the body of Bala Luximon, aged 18 years. Deceased was a labourer to a silk merchant. He squandered his pay, and was badly behaved. On Thursday his mother scolded him for staying away from his work. Deceased left the house in a temper, and his dead body was found floating in a tank at Emaumbara. A verdict of suicide was returned.—Another inquest was held, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Muncherjee Dunjeebhoy Dhondee, aged 43 years. Deceased was a law-agent, and got his living by procuring clients for pleaders. On Saturday forenoon, in consequence of frequent quarrels with his wife and relatives, and of a false charge alleged to have been brought against him, he took a quantity of arsenic, and died from its effects a few hours after admission into the hospital. A verdict of suicide was returned.

THE BYCULLA CHORAL SOCIETY.—A correspondent writes:—"This society, which was established some three years ago, and in which the late Mr. Higgins, chaplain of Byculla, took a kindly interest, is about to make an attempt to justify its existence by giving an entertainment in the form of a *conversazione* at the old Freemason's Hall, Nesbit-lane, some time in the course of next month. After three years' training, the society's performances should make a near approach to that pitch of perfection which can only be attained by long and assiduous practice. On the other hand, the society has since its establishment passed through many vicissitudes. In its younger days it was a compact and well-balanced body of some thirty or forty voices, with a goodly roll of honorary members. But since then some of the best and most useful members, especially among the sopranos, have deserted its ranks, the result being that the society is now but a shadow of its former self. The question of its future existence was seriously discussed at a special general meeting which was held on Tuesday, when it was decided, as mentioned above, to try the effect of give an entertainment early in May in galvanising it into renewed life. Upon the success of this effort will depend in great part the future of the society. It may be mentioned that the pianoforte in use at the society's practices was kindly lent for that purpose by Mrs. Higgins, whose wish it is that in the event of the society's final dispersion the instrument should be sold and the proceeds go towards augmenting a fund established by her for the extension of the Shepherds' Almshouses. Should Mr. Penny, who is understood to be the custodian of Mrs. Higgins', views and wishes in the matter, find it his duty, by the dissolution of the society, to dispose of the instrument to the highest bidder, the proceeds, small though they be, would be of considerable assistance to the charity, in behalf of which both the late Mr. Higgins and his widow have laboured so earnestly."

THE THANA HIGH SCHOOL.—At Thana on Saturday the prizes were distributed to the successful students of this school, which is also called the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School. Mr. Parsons, Sessions Judge, presided. There was a large attendance of the friends and relations of the pupils, who were mostly Hindoos. The proceedings commenced by Mr. Modack, the head-master, being requested to read the report. The number on the rolls at the end of each of the six official years stood as follows:—1879-80, 124; 1880-81, 153; 1881-82, 219; 1882-83, 248; 1883-84, 255; 1884-85, 292. It will be easily seen from these figures that, so far as numerical strength is concerned, this school has made a steady progress. The number on the rolls at the beginning of its career, viz., 124, was exactly doubled at the end of its third year, and at the end of the fifth year it almost reached 300. The school had sent out 33 under-graduates, 23 of whom passed during the period under review. Two of the matriculates of last year passed the Previous Examination in November last. From the drawing class attached to this school 13 boys out of 34 examined passed the 1st grade examination in the course of three years from 1880-81 to 1883-84. As the school gradually increased in number, it necessitated the employment of additional hands and additional house accommodation. It also led to the increase of fee collections. The following will show the amount of fees collected during the five years under review—1880-81, Rs. 3,814; 1881-82, Rs. 3,774; 1882-83, Rs. 4,207; 1883-84, Rs. 4,688; 1884-85, Rs. 5,370. There were only five assistants and one Sanskrit teacher in 1880; to-day there are 10 assistants, one Sanskrit teacher, one drawing master, one Persian teacher, and one gymnast. After the reading of the report there was represented a scene from the life of a native king, the contemporary of Alexander the Great, and his minister, and one from Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." These dramatic representations over, the president distributed the prizes, and congratulated the school on its flourishing state.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

ON Saturday night the large tent in which Wilson's Circus Company holds forth its attractions was again filled to overflowing. In Bombay the circus is a favourite source of amusement, to the lower classes especially, who seem to enjoy being packed like sardines even in the hottest of weather. Considering that there was a *matinée* in the early part of the day for children, to which grown-up children were also admitted, it is surprising that there should have been so many people present to witness the performance in the evening also. Probably the fair on the esplanade, combined with the fact of its being a Saturday, had a great deal to do with getting together so many people. Mr. Wilson has visited Bombay so often, and it is so well known that the quality of his troupe is always very high, that the performances given by his company are always the most popular. On Saturday a lengthy programme was gone through with much success, many interesting novelties being introduced. The clowning of Matthews and Ridgeway was as good as usual, and received with roars of laughter. A new equestrian act entitled "The Mad Poet," by Mr. Madigan, was performed with his usual finish. Herr Grais seems to have a *repertoire* that is inexhaustible. His balancing feats are the most marvellous that have been witnessed in Bombay, while he is capable of extracting music from almost anything. He played various airs, lively and slow, on a row of bottles hung up by their necks. The tumbling of the Moxon brothers did not fail to draw forth applause, as usual. The vast audience left at a very late hour, their attention and interest being sustained from first to last.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN PAPER ON THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

THE *Kossid-i-Moombai* has the following:—The arrogant reply sent by Russia to our comparatively mild protest means nothing but a desire for war, on the part of the former at least. The diplomatic defence by the Czar of General Komaroff's conduct is nothing but an attempt to show off the political sagacity of the Russian Court. The British statesmen, however, are manifestly superior to the Russians in the art of statecraft. They carry on their diplomatic relations with characteristic prudence, and are trying their utmost to avert war. While this is going on France comes up with a petty grievance. There is not the slightest doubt in our mind that this is the outcome of a secret understanding between France and Russia.

FOREST LAWS.

REFERRING to the Forest laws the *Shet Chya Kaiwari*, or the "Advocate of the Agriculturists," says:—Now is the time when Government can give with a good grace, and can correct the abuses which have marred the execution of its orders. The public is awaiting with anxious interest the decision of the new Governor upon the matter, and it is felt that he will approach the problem with strict impartiality. But the need for action is urgent, and we trust that no time will be lost in reassuring the public mind, which recognises in the continuance of the present system cause for anxiety.

WHY THE GAEKWAR POSTPONED HIS VISIT TO BOMBAY.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE had issued invitations to a number of people to meet at the Church Gate station on Thursday last to receive in a befitting manner H. H. the Gaekwar, who intended to visit Bombay for the first time during his sojourn. It is stated that the Gaekwar changed his mind on account of some misunderstanding with the British Government as regards the details of his reception. The rumour is that there was a difference of opinion as to whether the Gaekwar should be received with the usual salute and guard of honour when he arrived at the Church Gate station. It appears that His Highness received all the honours due to his rank when he first arrived at Bandora, and it is probable that the Government may not have thought it necessary to accord him military honours a second time when he arrived in Bombay. It is not customary to arrange for military honours whenever Native Chiefs go from one station to another for pleasure.—*Rast Goftar.*

DEPARTURES FROM INDIA.

THE outgoing mail steamer takes away from the country, we hope for a seat on the India Council, one of the most trusted friends of the people. Mr. Gibbs is not likely to revolutionise the policy of the Secretary of State. But he would make an incomparably better Councillor than most of the retired Civilians whose names have been mentioned in this connection. He has nearly half a century's experience in his favour, brushed up during the last five years, perhaps the most eventful in our political history. His sympathy has generally declared itself on the side of progress which he has tried to foster in various directions personally as well as in his official capacity. We asked a distinguished English visitor about a month ago, probably the shrewdest reader of character we have met, which of the members of the Supreme Government interested him most at Calcutta, and he readily named Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Hope! In spite of some of their old world views who can help being proud of these veteran Bombayites? Among recent departures none seems to have been more regretted by the Bengalis than that of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the popular and highly respected Civilian. Mr. Cotton is well known on this side for his independence, the latest proof of which he gave in connection with the Municipal muddle at Calcutta. Though going to England only for six months he was entertained by his native and European friends, a large number of whom went to the station to see him off. Similar ovations awaited him at other stations, too.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE HINDU WIDOWS OF NOWSARI.

ACCORDING to a Gujarati contemporary certain Hindu widows of Nowsari are about to appeal to H. H. the Gaekwar and the Maharani Saheb to do something to alleviate their grievous lot. One of the Gaekwar's titles is—The Protector of Kine. The widows, we are told, are going to ask His Highness personally whether he will not protect human beings from the tyranny of caste? Not a bad idea. What immense good can our Native Princes do in this matter!—*Id.*

IMPRESSED LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

WHAT occurs in the districts occurs on a smaller scale in towns. Even this enlightened city of Bombay is not quite free from impressed labour. Clerks and others in Government offices often ask the peons to do menial work at home. The peon has to go to the Sett's house morning and evening; sometimes to pass the night there attending upon the sick master, mistress, or child. Fancy a Sepahi-bahadur working as sentry during day and as dry nurse at night! Is this not the usual experience of many a Dhondu and Pandu? And the head of the department often wonders why some of "these niggers" always sleep at office!—*Id.*

OUR CHOLERA ADMINISTRATION.

CHOLERA, says the *Indian Spectator*, seems to have made a permanent abode in the native town. We hear of cases in all seasons, and in this hot weather cholera already threatens to become an epidemic. But so long as it is only *the people* who die, who cares much even if they die by scores? Look at the preventive arrangements made by the Municipality. According to the *Bombay Samachar* of Wednesday, there are two medical men specially employed for the purpose. One of these is a European on Rs. 200 a month, who, we are told, scarcely gets half-a-dozen cases of cholera to treat at a time. The other is a native on Rs. 100 a month, who has to manage the rest of the business for the town as best he may. Now, where ten to twenty cases occur in one street or locality at times how are the patients looked after? The relatives go to the nearest chowky for information, when the policeman on duty gives them a dose or two of cholera mixture or takes the medicine to the patient himself. By this time the attack becomes developed, and in many cases the medicine, even if administered in time, is ejected by the patients. After this trial the patient is taken to one of the cholera hospitals, whatever the distance. At an advanced stage the results of such treatment may easily be imagined. Now, why can't there be more hospitals, or why can't a larger number of medical men be employed, as in Paris, within easy reach of the patients? Surely, the Municipality is rich enough to meet a permanent charge on this head. But so long as Justices of the Peace and Municipal Corporators are not overtaken by cholera, what do they care for the people?

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr and Mrs Pegge, Ahmedabad	*a* Mr C W Wish, C S
a Major and Mrs Tandy	*a* Dr M S Whish
Mr E S Beynon, Bombay	*a* Mrs Sidney Smith
a Mr and Mrs A Clarke Jervoise, Belgaum	Mr and Mrs Derry
a Miss Jervoise, Belgaum	Colonel and Mrs Stack
a Major Money, England	*a* Lieut Tisdall
a Major Shepherd, England	*a* Major Yerbury, R A, Aden
a Lieut W S Marshall, England	*a* Mr Commeline, Aden
a Surgeon Major Paterson, England	Mr and Mrs T Degsdale, C P
a Major Hall, England	*a* Mr McLintock, Madras
a Mr W J Wilson, England	*a* Mr H O'C Cardozo, Madras
a Mr J P Hutchinson, England	Mr H L Talbot, Colombo
a Mr R H Twigg, England	Mr L H Dhumeare, Madras
a Captain Radcliffe, England	*a* Mrs Ridsdale
a Surgeon Major Slaughter, Deolalee	Captain Moores, Deolalee
a Surgeon W Kelly, Deolalee	Mrs E J Ebden, Rutnagherry
Mr A S Orr, Deolalee	Mr A D Pelly
a Captain W A Wetherall, Deolalee	Mr R M Todd
a Colonel Humfrey, England	General Bishop
Colonel Wooldridge, England	Major Charles, Secunderabad
a Major D S Cunningham, England	Mr and Mrs Beynon
Mr and Mrs T Martney Filgate	Mr L A Bacheldar, Boston
Miss M Filgate, England	Colonel and Mrs Budgen, England
Miss Warren, England	Colonel P Lambert, R E, Bombay
a Miss Laughter, England	Mr Gustala, Europe
a Mr W Doerr, Bulsar	Mr A Burjaralla, Europe
Mr E R Reide, Ferozpore	Mr J Arthur Brooks, Bombay
a Mr R Craven, Lucknow	Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
a Dr and Mrs Lam Notter, Meerut	Mr E Minors, Bombay
a Mr J G M Rennie, C S, Simla	Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
a Mr E J Churchur	Colonel Trevor, M S C, Saugor
	Mr Richard Cox, Bombay
	Mr R W Baxter, Bombay
	Mr G L Trevor, Bombay
	Mr John Links
	Mr A Flemming
	Mr Alexander, Schneider, Delhi
	Mr Thomson
	Mr R Grundy
	Mr John Greenwood

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWUR.

Col and Mrs Rivett-Carnac, Bombay	Dr and Mrs Spencer, Secunderabad
Col and Mrs Withers, Bombay	Mrs Dundas and family, Mhow
Major and Mrs Hay, Nugger	Miss Little, Kolahpore
Maj and Mrs Carter, Cutch Bhuj	Mr, Mrs, and Miss Kirkham, Poona
Maj Knox, Secunderabad	Mr James Jones, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Leach, Secunderabad	Colonel Moore, Bombay

Residents left during the week are marked thus (*a*)

OPIUM REVENUE.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

OPIUM revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1884-85:—

IN MARCH.	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	52,07,500	23,68,750	75,76,250
Actual	52,16,015	21,66,750	73,82,765
Better than Estimate	8,515	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	.....	2,02,000	1,93,485

Twelve sales of Bengal opium and twelve months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

TO END OF MARCH.	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	5,83,72,500	2,55,80,750	8,39,53,250
Actual	6,05,20,295	2,53,78,750	8,58,99,045
Better than Estimate	21,47,795	....	19,45,795
Worse than Estimate	....	2,02,000	....

RUSSIA'S PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

AN article in the *Debats*, by Comte Melchior de Vogue deserves quotation, the writer being brother-in-law of General Anaukoff, who made the railway spoken of, so that the details are doubtless correct:—

"The forces at present at General Komaroff's disposal are tolerably small. The real army of operation is concentrating in the Caucasus, whence it may be transported to the threatened spots in a comparatively short time as soon as the railway is opened to Askabad. The works of this line are being actively advanced, and it will be ready in a few weeks. We must reckon on 14 hours by railway from Tiflis to Baku, and 24 for crossing the Caspian. At Mikhailof, the landing point, the railway is at the end of the jetty, and is in regular working order up to Kizil Arvant, a length of 215 versts, across a waste of sand and salt marshes. Beyond Kizil Arvat the oases are continuous, and the section now in progress will go through them for 250 versts, up to the Askabad. From the sea to this point is about 500 kilometres or a day's railway travelling.

"You will see that in less than three days a regiment may be conveyed from Tiflis to Askabad. But the rolling stock will have to be sensibly increased to meet the requirements of a more extensive mobilization. From Askabad the march will have to be by stages, going up the River Tedjent, with all the difficulties involved in provision convoys, in a country almost desert, and devoid of resources. From Askabad to Sarakhs is about 250 versts, and the distance is as great from Sarakhs to Herat, but these estimates are vague. Supposing Herat to be the goal of the possible campaign, it is about 500 kilometres from the Russian terminus, and Sibi, the English terminus on the Indian side, is 906 kilometres distant, by very difficult mountain passes. The Russians will, therefore, have the advantage in time and numbers.

"The army quartered in the Caucasus may be estimated at 100,000 men, and may easily be replaced by a second army at least as numerous, by denuding the western frontiers, which there is nothing to threaten."

The article proceeds to speak of swarms of irregular cavalry as being easily obtainable among the Turkestan tribes and of Caucasian mountaineers who, with their race animosities, will cope with the Afghans, while the Russians face other adversaries. It concludes by remarking that the Black Sea is closed, that St. Petersburg is protected by Cronstadt, and that a few shipping ports in the Baltic are the only vulnerable points.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The *Osservatore Romano* publishes the text of a letter in Latin addressed by the Pope to the Emperor of China, asking him to accord his protection to the missionaries and Christians in his Empire especially in these troublous times. The letter is addressed to "The illustrious and mighty Emperor of the two Tartaries and of the Chinese." The Pope says that the war which has broken out in certain provinces of the Chinese Empire impels him to have recourse to the kindness and clemency of the Emperor, in order that the Catholic religion may not suffer from the operations of the two contending armies. He mentions the case of several of his predecessors, who induced the mighty ancestors of Kuang-Su to interest themselves in favour of the missionaries and Christians, and he is all the more confident that the Emperor will protect them because at the beginning of the war he decreed that they should not, even if French, be molested. The action, he adds, of the missionaries sent to preach the Gospel in the flourishing Chinese Empire is very beneficial for they are enjoined by the Pope to abstain from all politics and devote themselves entirely to diffusing the doctrine of Christ, which tends to maintain the people in the path of duty and to insure peace. The Pope goes on to point out that the European missionaries who have visited China during the last two or three centuries have rendered services both of a material and moral order to the empire, and he heartily commends to the Emperor's protection those who are now working in China. The bearer of this letter is a Roman missionary, Father Yilliameli, who after presenting it is to open a mission in the province of Chen-Si.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR WASHING THE FEET OF BEGGARS.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives the following interesting account of the ceremony of the washing of the feet of the 12 poor men, by the Emperor, which takes place annually at the Imperial Palace on Maundy Thursday. Admissions are not easy to procure, and must be applied for by foreigners through their Ambassadors, as the solemnity is rather in the character of a religious service of commemoration than of a show, and it is expected that visitors shall bring a little reverential feeling mingled with their curiosity.

In its origin, the rite was instituted as a lesson of humility for the Emperors, and assuredly those who witnessed the kindly and decorous manner in which Francis Joseph discharged his functions to day must have felt that in his eyes certainly the rite had a holy and humane purpose. As a mere sight, this year's ceremony was stripped of [illegible] its usual attractions by the absence of the Empress, who, had she been in Vienna, would have ministered to 12 poor women. In all respects, save the washing, however, the 12 aged women nominated for the Empress's bounty have been treated as if Her Majesty had been present.

The invitation card stated that admission to the Palace could be had from 8 o'clock in the morning, but the ceremony did not begin until nearly a quarter to 11. Rows of boxes had been fitted up behind the yellow marble columns of the Fete Hall, and these were filled with spectators by 10 o'clock. The ladies were almost all attired in black morning dresses, without bonnets, and the gentlemen also were morning dress. The State dignitaries, however, and the officers of the army and navy who thronged the floor of the hall, wore full uniform, and a very effective spectacle was formed by the varieties of colours and the exceeding richness of some of the Hungarian costumes. Conspicuous, too, were the Knights of Malta, in their long white tunics, and cloaks with black crosses, as also the Emperor's Body Guard, in scarlet and gold, and the officers of the Palace Gendarmerie, men of commanding stature, whose uniforms are much like those of the English Horse Guards. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies, Count Hunyady, who, in face, figure, and bearing, is the very picture of what a holder of his office should be, were the magnificent Magyar uniform of scarlet, with a white-furred dolman, and carried a white and gold staff of office. The British Ambassador, Sir Augustus Paget, with Lady Paget, and several of the foreign Ministers were present in the boxes.

At about 10 o'clock, the 12 poor old men for whom all this pomp was mustered entered the hall, in single file, each escorted by two or three relatives. They were dressed in black 17th-century costume, with broad, Puritan-looking lawn collars. The youngest of them was 88, the oldest 93, and all, with the exception of one jolly-looking old fellow, seemed to be very infirm, and had to be supported by their friends as they hobbled along. They were conducted to a long table upon a dais with three steps. Before each man stood a silver goblet, a china beer-jug bearing the Imperial arms on a gold ground, and a yellow plate, with new knife, fork, and napkin. All these articles and also the dishes which the Emperor serves become the property of the old men and are carried to their homes after the ceremony in tub-shaped boxes emblazoned with the Sovereign's escutcheon.

Soon after the old men were seated, the Crown Princess, looking all the better for her recent travels in the East, appeared in a gallery above the the grand door with other members of the Imperial family and the ladies of the Court. All where dressed in black. The Emperor made his entry some minutes later with the Crown Prince, attended by several of the Archdukes and a train of prelates and generals. The Crown Prince, like his young wife, seems to have gained in health and looks by his journeyings. His features have become bronzed. He has, in fact, acquired a manly, military carriage. The Emperor and the Heir Apparent both wore the Field Marshal's uniform —that is the old Austrian white beltless tunic with red trousers and cocked hat with bright green plumes.

When the Emperor had come in the service at once began, A procession of Court servants and pages entered carrying trays, each spread with four dishes of meat. The Emperor cleared all these trays with his own hands, laying the dishes before the old men. Then there was a pause while His Majesty returned to the head of the table and spoke with one of the almsmen, after which, at a signal from him, 12 Body Guardsmen advanced with empty trays and the dishes were removed by the Crown Prince and the Archdukes. This formality was repeated, and then a desert course of three dishes appeared, which the Emperor set on the table. His Majesty performed his work with the expedition secured by 36 years' practice.

Immediately after the last dish and goblet had been removed the table was carried out and preparations were made for the foot washing. A priest ascended a lectern and began to intone some prayers and recitation from the Gospel, the passages chosen being those describing the Last Supper. Meanwhile a long white cloth was spread over the knees of the 12 old men, covering them from the lap downwards, and pages stooped to take off a shoe and stocking from one foot of each men. A golden basin, jug, and towels were next brought, and the Emperor, kneeling, poured a little water over every man's foot and then dried the foot with a towel. In this way he moved down the line, not rising from his knees until he had reached the end.

It is difficult to describe how very well the Emperor did all this. A ceremony which, ill-managed, might so easily have turned to comedy, became, through the quiet dignity of the chief performer and the perfect propriety of all others who took part in it, impressive. From first to last the rite occupied about half an hour. The Emperor, who looked remarkably well, spoke to nobody excepting the almsmen; and among the spectators complete silence was observed throughout the proceedings.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American-Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ARABI PACHA ON THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

The following is the translation of a letter, written in Arabic, to Lady Anne Blunt by Arabi Pacha, at Colombo on March 2:—"To the noble and exalted Lady Anne Blunt. May God protect her! Amen!—After presenting my best salutations to your distinguished self and your illustrious husband, and in response to your two letters, with enclosures relating what Mr. Blunt had written in the *Times* on Egypt and England and the Sultan, with the remarks made thereon, permit me to assure you that all that Mr. Blunt has stated in the *Times*, and declared publicly in many utterances, and all that he described in his poem (Kasid). "The Wind and the Whirlwind,' of the disasters and calamities that must ensue—all these are true, and we see them happening now, as it was necessary they should happen. And truly the Most High God inspired him with truth to speak these things, and with a just understanding. For the time has come now when God shall choose His servants, and shall deliver the weak and oppressed, and oppress the oppressor, and abase the mighty, and shall manifest His power and His strength to the unjust. And thus in times past he confounded men's reasoning by His wonderful judgments on the nations that are gone. Thus He destroyed Babylon, the adulterous, the violent city, and thus the Empires of Persia and of Rome. And I grieve with a great grief over the decline of the star of England caused by her misdeeds in Egypt and the Soudan. But God has heard the cry of the oppressed, and the voice of the blood which has been shed and the terrible cry of the widow and of the young children, and surely he has taken His vengeance on the covetous. Yet, believe me, the people of Egypt used to believe good of the English nation. It was they of all others that they trusted as the foremost among the nations, and as the chief hope of those who sought to obtain their freedom, and they grieve now, seeing their belief a deception, and their trust a delusion; and what has England gained by her invasion of Egypt, and what in the Soudan? Rather let us say, what has she lost? For, God knows, she has gained nothing. She has lost her good name, the friendship of our lord the Sultan and of all Moslems. She has lost, too, Gordon Pacha through acting on false counsels; Stewart and Hicks and Earle, and how many other officers; and she has lost the respect of all hearts by this war against freemen in the Soudan. When will she cease to rush forward on her course to send armies of revenge on men who are themselves avenging their Egyptian brothers; on men defending their country and who delight to drink the cup of death rather than that they should see an enemy left within its borders? I tell you fifteen millions of such as these occupy at this moment the Soudan country and Darfour, and all of them are partisans of the Mahdi, having made a convention with him unto death and in accordance with the precepts of our noble Koran. Thus the Mahadi increase in strength with the English aggression, and this is God's law with His creatures and with all who have been given intelligence to see and reflect and understand. 'A decree has come from God. There is no escape from the judgment of God. God shall exalt whom He will and abase whom He will. The oppressor shall repent when repentance shall not avail him, and God is not unmindful of the deads of the unjust.' My son Mohamed Bey and his family, send you a thousand thousand greetings.—From your friend and servant Signed) Ahmed Arabi."

WOMEN ON HORSEBACK.

NOT to put too fine a point upon it, the majority of horsewomen—or, to adopt the more convenient word *amazones*—ride abominably; so badly that it must be presumed, looking at the rarity of accidents, that they enjoy the benefit of the special providence said to preside over the lives of idiots and drunkards. Perhaps the secret of their immunity is to be found in the hard-worked character of the horses they generally ride, or the watchful care of attendant grooms or friends. The reason why women, ride so badly is not far to seek. A man may learn to ride by tumbling off until he learns how to hold on, and by imitating the good horsemen he meets in his rides, friends or strangers; because a man's is a natural seat; elegance is not indispensable; and last, though not least, he has ten times the opportunity of practice that any woman living in a civilised country can possibly enjoy. A young man can ride any horse, in any dress, with or without a saddle, in town or country; without losing social position, he may make friends with all the grooms and horse-jockeys of the neighbourhood; in fact, he "may range the roads, the farms, the fields." Without being guilty of eccentricity, he can risk his bones on any horse that others have ridden, and be his own groom if no assistance is to be had. With women, commencing to ride is a serious business, requiring a competent teacher, a special dress, a special saddle, and, for safety and symmetry, a horse specially trained for the purpose. The time and fuss required to set a riding party in motion when only two or three ladies have to be fitted to strange horses and strange saddles, even if they are all practised horsewomen, is terribly exhaustive of the patience of those who are past the age of indiscriminate admiration; and when any of the fair equestrians are only half taught and timid, each will require, if particularly pretty and coquettish, the assistance of two grooms and at least two gentlemen during the operation of mounting. Few riding-masters who have their bread to earn, and still fewer gentlemen, care to ruffle the plumes of a charming novice, unaccustomed to contradiction of any kind, by once, twice, or thrice telling her that she does not understand or does not follow the rules requisite to form a real horsewoman. A severely truthful tutor runs the risk of being considered impertinent if a paid teacher, and a "tiresome bore" if an admirer. The consequence is that you see amongst the fair would-be *amazones*, who have the power of acquiring every accomplishment money can buy, frightful examples of some one of every kind of inelegant or dangerous habit. A maker of side-saddles, whose high reputation enables him to speak the truth, informs me that he has offended many fair, heavy-weight customers by saying plainly, "Your horse's sore back has nothing to do with the fit of my saddle; he will always have a sore back as long as you sit on one side and hang on the pommels."—*Book of the Horse.*

THE IRRUPTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphing on April 2, says:—Details have been received of the destruction of Aspinwall. A force sent from Panama attacked the insurgents, under Preston, on Monday afternoon, driving back a small outpost. On Tuesday a fight began in the town, cannon being used, and the firing was very heavy.

While the fight was in progress, a fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out. The insurgents were overpowered, and Preston, seeing that his defeat was inevitable, escaped. Most of his men were killed or captured.

The town by nightfall was almost entirely burnt, excepting a few of the Panama Railway buildings on the north beach. All the piers except the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's were destroyed, and all the Panama Railroad books were lost. The Panama Canal Company saved its books, and also $160,000 in money. All the railway cars in the station were consumed. The new town of Christopal escaped. Many of the citizens are utterly ruined, the suffering being great. From Panama three carloads of supplies were sent to them last night. The steamship officials have telegraphed to New York for men and materials to rebuild the wharves, and also for supplies of food. The steamer City of Para has left New York for Aspinwall, with the steamship company's officials, who will assess the damages occasioned and make a claim upon the Columbian Government.

President Cleveland summoned a Cabinet Council last night to consider the matter. The conclusion arrived at was that while the United States Government was not called upon to take cognizance of the internal broils on the Isthmus, yet it had by treaty guaranteed free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus.

The Secretary of the Navy thereupon ordered all the available Marines at New York to be prepared for immediate departure, with a battery of Gatling guns. The Secretary also informed Mr. Houston, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that the Government proposed to have the Isthmus transit opened in the shortest possible time, and continued:—"In order that your company may avail itself of the advantages of this action, a few days delay in the departure of your next steamer, so as to receive shipment of armed forces, will be necessary. How many men can you take?"

Three American warships have been sent to Aspinwall.

Telegrams from San Salvador give details of the defeat of General Barrios on Monday. He attacked El Coco, on the San Salvador frontier. The battle raged fiercely until nightfall, when the San Salvador forces were concentrated upon Chalcuapa. On Tuesday morning the fighting began around San Lorenzo, and after a severe engagement lasting 10 hours the forces of General Barrios were completely routed, with heavy losses.

One telegram states that General Barrios broke his promise, given to the American Minister, that he would not invade San Salvador, and he began his operations without even declaring war.

The Pacific mail steamer City of Para has been held back in New York harbour until to-morrow, when she will take 200 marines to Aspinwall. The Government will have four ships and 500 men available for service on land at Aspinwall next week.

Commander Kane has telegraphed as follows from Aspinwall:—"Transit is closed, but the steamship property is safe in my possession, as also the railroad property at the north end of the island."

It seems that the troops of General Barrios after their defeat retreated in disorder across the Guatemalan frontier, leaving 1,500 dead and wounded on the field. They were not pursued beyond the border. This defeat, it is believed, will lead to the downfall of General Barrios.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ALLIGATORS IN FLORIDA.

Alligators of all sizes up to 12 feet long abound in the lakes and rivers of Florida. They are to be seen in summer swimming slowly along, with their heads, and often their whole back, out of the water. Here in the Lake region they have been very much shot down, and have greatly decreased in number within the last three years. Though there are still plenty to be seen on a warm day, they are very wary and it is seldom one can get within eighty yards of them before they sink. There are always plenty of tracks to be seen along the lake shores, but I have only once found one on dry land, and that was in the woods, more than 300 yards from the nearest water. One evening, just before dark, I trod on what I at first thought was a snake; but seeing it was an alligator, about 2 feet long. I caught it by the tail, when it made a vicious snap at my hand, and to judge from its small sharp teeth, might have given a nasty bite if I had not dropped it. They are very partial to dogs and pigs, and some people say to niggers, but I have never heard of anyone being killed by them. Last spring a man told me that, when wading out to a small island in one of the lakes near this, an alligator about 8 feet long rushed at him; he fired both barrels of his gun at it, and fled without waiting to see the result. A large one used to live in a pond near my house, and on one occasion left the water in pursuit of two children who had gone there to get water, and followed them up the bank to the edge of the scrub which borders the pond. This may be an exaggeration, but I know for certain that nothing could induce the small boys to draw water there again. Some time after that, a large alligator was killed between the pond and Lake Harris, probably the same one, who, finding the pond falling rapidly from the long drought, determined to seek pastures new. The distance between the pond and Lake Harris is a quarter of a mile. The only way to hunt alligators with any chance of success is to go on a dark still night, three or more in a boat. One man sits in the bows with a bullseye lantern fixed on his hat to shine on their eyes, and armed with a rifle or shot gun. Number two sits close behind him with a harpoon, and number three paddles the boat along near shore as noiselessly as possible. No one speaks, as they are supposed to be able to hear the least whisper. When the man with the lantern "shines" one, he directs the paddler by signs, and the boat is sent steadily towards it, and a bullet or a charge of buckshot is sent crashing through its head from as short a range as possible. Number two then takes the gun and hands him the harpoon, which he drives into the alligator before it sinks. It is then hauled alongside and the head is taken, to be afterwards buried and allowed to rot till the teeth fall out. They are good ivory, and make good ornaments when well mounted. When harpooned before they are quite dead, they will sometimes give a little play; but, as the range is so close, it is almost impossible to miss, and after a shot they are generally too sick to do more than splash with their tails till all in the boat are soaked. A great deal depends on the man who paddles, for if he does not make a straight course—a difficult thing to do in an unwieldy flat-bottomed boat—and, if the light is taken off the eyes for a second, or the least splash is made, the alligator will go down. There are lots of small ones, from a foot and a half to two feet long, and their eyes shine just as large and bright as one 12 feet. I know nothing more annoying than to find, just as one is going to fire, that the object of your ambition is about the size of an ordinary pike. One night last summer I saw about twenty in two hours, and on getting close found they were not worth the powder and shot. I have heard that they fight a good deal with each other, and that the old ones eat the young. They are often found with only three legs, and sometimes minus half the tail. Last summer I found what I supposed to be an alligator's nest in a belt of palmetto scrub near a large pond. It was a mound some 12 feet round and 1 foot high in the middle. It had been broken into probably by a skunk, and bits of egg-shell were scattered all round. The shell greatly resembled that of the turtle's egg, but was coarser. To judge from the remains, the eggs must have been nearly as large as a swan's.—*Field.*

SENDING LOGS DOWN NEVADA MOUNTAINS.

The *California Architect and Builder* gives the following graphic account of the mode adopted in Nevada for getting logs to market. A chute is laid from the river's brink, up the steep mountain to the rail-road, and while we are telling it, the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping, down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt, and somewhat of its roar. A track of fire and smoke follows them—fire struck by their friction with the chute logs. They descend the seventeen hundred feet of the chute in fourteen seconds. In doing so they drop seven hundred feet perpendicularly. They strike the deep water with a report that can be heard a mile distant. Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely have a greater velocity than they have at the foot of the chute. The average velocity is over one hundred feet a second throughout the entire distance, and at the instant they leap from the mouth their speed must be fully two hundred feet per second. A sugar pine log sometimes weighs ten tons! What a missile! The water is dashed into the air like a grand plume of diamonds and rain-bows, the feathery spray is hurled to the height of a hundred feet. It forms the grandest fountain ever beheld. The waters foam, and seethe, and dash against the shore. One log, having spent its force by its mad plunge into the deep waters, has floated so as to be at right angles with the path of the descending monsters. The mouth of the chute is, perhaps, fifteen feet above the surface of the water. A huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the air, and alights on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances, but can you imagine a saw log glancing? The end strikes with a heavy shock, but glides quickly past for a short distance; then a crash like the reverberation of artillery, the falling log springs, vertically, into the air, and with a curve like a rocket falls into the water, a long distance from the log it struck.

THE COSSACKS.

In personal appearance, the Cossack is not usually heroic. He is a clumsy man, with coarse and common feathers of the Tartar type, and his shambling air and manner do not compensate for his want of fine proportions. But his courage, endurance, and fidelity are beyond dispute. On service, these men sleep in the open air, and are extremely useful as scouts; for their predatory habits, quick eyesight, and familiarity with wide tracts of country, enable them to discern with great readiness the features of the ground they are traversing, to fall unexpectedly on small detachments of the enemy, and to disappear with rapidity as soon as the desired mischief has been effected. They elect their own officers, with the exception of those of superior rank, who are named by the Government. Without having the scientific character of more regular troops, the Cossacks will always be useful in the performance of outpost duties, for foraging and scouting, for harassing the adversary's flanks, or for acting as a species of police. Since the commencement of 1875, they have been more strictly organised than before. The active troops are divided into three classes, representing three gradations of age and consequently three degrees of proficiency; and a reserve is formed out of the veterans, who are liable to be called on for service whenever war occurs. But the Cossack is still a barbarian, and is likely to remain one for many years to come. He is given to plundering, and has not the slightest remorse in taking whatever he wants wherever he he can discover it. His cruelty when opposed is extreme, and every country invaded by a Russian army has reason to dread the rapacity and savage caprice of Cossack irregulars. These hordes from the outlying steppes have little idea of civilisation. Badly clothed and equipped, and accustomed to lives of a rough and precarious nature, they are apt to help themselves in any way they find convenient, and resistance to their will is death. In this respect they are no better now than they were a hundred or two hundred years ago. Primitive instincts are not easily subdued, and in Russia there are few influences by which such habits are likely to be mitigated or held in check. The Czar relies on his faithful Cossacks, and any crimes they may commit are matters for their own consciences, which are not likely to be very exacting taskmasters.

SLIPPERY RAILS.

The writer will not soon forget his ride from Laramie to Sherman, a station on one of the ridges of the Rocky Mountains, which the Pacific Railway crosses at an altitude of over 8,000 feet. Armed with a pass from the Company, the courteous station-master at the former place made no objection to his accompanying a locomotive with a snow-plough attached in front, then starting ahead of the regular train. The plough was a rough specimen of its kind, in form not greatly unlike the ram of an ironclad, and was constructed of sheet-iron, covering a strong wooden frame. But it did its work efficiently, scattering the soft snow on either side in waves and spray, reminding one of the passage of some great ocean steamship through the billows. The snow had drifted in places till it was five or six feet deep on the road, but this proved child's play to the plough, and the services of the navvies, who, seated on the coal, were swinging their legs over the side of the tender, were not required. The greatest danger on the line, now so amply protected by great snow-sheds—literally wooden tunnels—and snow fences, arises from snow which has thawed, frozen, re-thawed, and re-frozen until it is literally packed ice. The wheels of a locomotive, arrived at a such a point, either revolve helplessly, without progressing, or run clean off the metals. The mention of the effect of ice on the rails recalls a story told by Colonel Bulkely, when the latter was chief of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition. The colonel, during the civil war in the States, was at the head of a constructing party, who built temporary lines of telegraph to follow the advancing Northern army. The driver of a train which passed through the district in which they were engaged had been ordered to stop nightly and pick the party up, but one night neglected to do so, and the weary constructors had to tramp a dozen miles in the dark to the nearest village. The men naturally determined that this should not occur again, and so next morning armed themselves with several boxes of bar soap. What for? To soap the rails! Colonel Bulkely tells gleefully how they rubbed it on for about a quarter of a mile, how the train arrived at the place, and after gliding on a certain distance, from the momentum it had acquired, came nearly to a stand-still, and how the men jumped on and told the joke to everybody. The engineer next day did not forget to remember them.—*The Sea: Its Stirring Story of adventure, Peril, and Heroism.*

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, April 24.

1st Sind Horse—Lieut E R Pierce, Sqdn Officer acting Station Staff Officer, Jacobabad, to be Sqdn Officer and Adjt, vice Lieut Domvile resigned for the purpose of going in political employ.

22nd N I—Capt W A Wetherall, Wing Officer, Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry) to be wing Commander, vice Major W C Morris, deceased.

Capt A Smith, Wing Officer, to be Comdr, vice Capt Wetherall seconded for the service

This cancels the appointment of Capt Smith as Wing Commdr notified in G O C No. 525 of 1885.

Surgn E W Young, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 1st Bombay Lancers, to be Staff Surgeon at Poona, vice Surgeon-Major Sexton who has resigned the appointment.

The undermentioned Officers are attached to the 9th N I for duty until further orders:—Lieut P Holland, 5th N I and Lieut H E C Way, 13th N I

Surgn-Major E Sexton, Indian Medical Service, having returned from furlough is placed on Genl duty, Presidency Circle.

With reference to India Army Circular, dated 21st March, and under instructions from India Head-Quarters, it is intimated that the following postings of Royal Artillery Officers to Royal Artillery commands have been made:—

Poona Divn—(A)—Col on the staff, T N Holberton, Commdg, Lieut-Col H de G. Warter, R H A, to do duty at Kirkee.

Mhow Divn—(B) Lieut-Col D T Pemberton, Comdg temporarily.

Northern Divn—(C) Lieut-Col J Houghton Commdg.

Bombay Dist—(B) Col G J Smart, Commdg, Lieut-Col W T Budgeon, to do duty at Colaba.

Sind Dist—(C) Lieut-Col A M Rowlings, Commdg.

Quetta Dist—(C) Lieut-Col W R Cruster, Commdg.

Aden Brigade— B) Lieut-Col N H Harris, Commdg.

II. Col W Carey has been appointed Col on the Staff to command the Royal Artillery, British Burmah Division, and is directed to proceed from Mhow to Rangoon, at the public expense.

III. Lieut-Col Sir John Campbell, Bart has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Presy District and will proceed from Quetta to Barrackpoor at the public expense.

IV. Lieut-Col E Stavely has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Eastern Divn, and will proceed from Kurrachee to St-Thomas Mount at the public expense.

I. Col B H Pottinger has been appointed to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Bangalore and will proceed to that Station at the public expense.

II. Lieut-Col H de G Warter, R H A, will assume Executive command of the Batteries of Royal Artillery located at Kirkee.

Lieut T W Shakespear, 2nd Battn Liverpool Regt has been transferred to the Bengal Presidency as a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps.

Pending the publication of a revised statement (H) to appendix Transport Regulations Part II, the attention of Officers Commdg Native Infantry Regts is called to G G O No 239 of 4th April 1881.

Under Instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that:—

I. Major G W M Turnbull, 2nd Bgde has been appointed to N Batty, B Bgde, Rl HA, and will proceed to Umbala under clause (K) para 514 Transport Regulations, para II.

II Lieut R A Stewart, A Batty, 4th Bgde, has been appointed to G Batty A Bgde and will proceed to Meerut, under clause (k) para 514, Transport Regulations, Para II.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified:—

Major-Genl W W Goodfellow, C B, Rl Er, 30th April 1885.

Col F T Humphrey, S C, Comdg 30th N I, 20th April 1885.

Lieut-Col W North, R E, Comdt Sappers and Miners, 20th April 1885.

Lieut-Col W F Sandwith, S C, 2nd in Command, 26th N I, 20th April 1885.

Major F H Blanshard, S C, Wing Comdr 12th N I, 20th April 1885.

Major E M Erskine, S C, Squadron Comdr, Poona Horse, 20th April 1885.

Major W H Hume, Genl list, 2nd in Command 22nd N I, 20th April 1885.

Major L F Heath, S C, Wing Comdr 3rd N I, 20th April 1885.

Major R L Price, S C, Wing Comdr 25th N I, 20th April 1885.

Capt E A Barclay, S C, Sub-Assist Comry Genl 2nd Class, 20th April 1885.

Capt H A Vincent, S C, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt Central India Horse, 20th April 1885.

Capt W A Wetherall, S C Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, 20th April 1885.

Surgn G H Bull, M D, Indian Medical Service in Medical charge 17th N I, 26th April 1885.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

East York Regt, (2nd Battn)—Major (Lieut-Col) H T Jones Vaughan, to Mount Abu for 3 months, from 18th April 1885, on private affairs.

Royal Lan Regt, (2nd Battn)—Capt J T A Drought to Murree from 24th April to 24th Octr 1885, on private affairs.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 25.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W Barlow, Collr of Madras, privilege leave for one month and nine days, from or after the 1st May 1885.

Mr H B Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 1st May 1885.

Mr G F T Power to act as Principal Assist to the Collr and Agent to the Govr, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr Gabriel Stokes, or until further orders.

Mr C M Mullaly to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, during the absence of Mr C F MacCartie, or until further orders.

Mr C D Macleane to act as Tamil Translator to Govt during the absence of Mr Rees, or until further orders.

Mr E S Laffan to act as Canarese Translator to Govt, during Mr Macleane's employment as Tamil Translator, or until further orders.

Mr H M Winterbotham to act as Collr and Magte of the district, Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr Lee-Warner on leave, or until further orders.

Mr W C Holmes to be Head Assist to the Collr and Magte of the dist, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Head Assist, Cuddapah.

Mr M D Bell to act as Head Assist to the Collr and Magte of the dist, Bellary, during the absence of Mr Russell on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Mir Shujaat Ali Khan to act as Head Assist to the Collr and Magte of the district, South Canara, during the employment of Mr Bradley on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr D D Murdoch to act as Head Assist to the Collr and Magte of the dist, Salem, during the employment of Mr. Mullaly on other duty, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C A Porteous, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Central range, to be Depy Insr-Genl of Police, Northern range, vice Col F J Hicks, retired.

Lieut-Col A T Rolland, Supt of Police, 1st grade, Tanjore district, to be Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Central range, vice Lieut-Col C A Porteous.

Lieut-Col W H Hoskins, Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to be Supt of Police, 1st Grade, vice Lieut-Col A T Rolland, promoted.

Lieut-Col H W Blair, Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to be Supt of Police, 2nd grade, vice Lieut-Col W H Hoskins, promoted.

Mr F T Bagshawe, Supt of Police, North Arcot district, to be Supt of Police, Tanjore district.

Mr E S B Stevenson, Assist Supt of Police, Coimbatore district, to be Supt of Police, 3rd grade (North Arcot district), vice Lieut-Col H W Blair, promoted.

Mr E H Gadsden to be Assist Supt of Police, Coimbatore district, vice Mr E S B Stevenson, promoted, but to continue to officiate as Assist Supt of Police, Madura district.

Mr A B Agar, Assist Supt of Police, North Arcot district, to act as Supt of Police of the same district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E S B Stevenson, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr D Duncan, M A, D S C, to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Mr Grigg, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr C W Burroughs, L L B, head master, Cuddapah high school, and acting head master, Mangalore college, to act as inspector of schools, fourth division, fourth class, during the absence of Dr Bradshaw on leave, or until further orders.

Rai Bahadur T Gopala Rau, B A, to act in the third class, vice Dr Wilson on leave, from the date of Mr Monro's proceeding on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, vice Capt F J Pomilly, RE, killed in action:—

Capt W L C Baddeley, RE, Ex Engr, sub pro-tem, 3rd grade, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade from 23rd March, permanent.

Mr J Trail, Ex Engr, sub pro-tem, 4th grade, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, from 23rd March, permanent.

Mr A T Mackenzie, Assist Engr, sub pro-tem, 1st grade to be Assist Engr, 1st grade, from 23rd March, permanent.

Mr C Vincent, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from 23rd March, sub pro-tem.

Mr A S Russell, Ex Engr, temporary rank, 4th grade, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, from 23rd March, sub pro-tem.

Mr G E Manson, Assist Engr, 1st grade, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, from 23rd March, temporary rank.

Mr A S Russell, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub-pro-tem, is granted furlough for one year, from or after the 4th May 1885.

GOVERNMENT MILITARY ORDERS.

Ootacamund, April 21.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Sub-Condr H Adutt, Ord Dept, (m c), for one year.

The undermentioned Officers have returned from furlough out of India:—Col R S J Prendergast, Cavalry Comdt, 2nd Regt Madras Cavalry—Arrived at Bombay on the 6th April 1885.

Lieut G C Atkinson, S C, Wing Officer, 31st Regt Mad Infy—Arrived at Bombay on the 8th April 1885.

The following promotion is made subject to Her M's approval:—Major (Bt Lieut-Col) V E Law, to be Lieut-Col, dated 20th April 1885.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her M's approval:—Surg-Major T Beaumont, MD, to be Bgde Surgn, vice Bgde Surgn J M Donnelly, MD, promoted, dated 5th April 1885.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted Depy Surgn-Genl W Pearl, to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval, dated 18th March 1885.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday show no important fluctuations, the movements noted being confined to a decline of ⅛ in Consols to 95, and ¼ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper. Nor do the Produce markets exhibit noteworthy change, a rise of 1d. to 2d. per cental in the Liverpool Wheat market being the only alteration reported.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull at unchanged prices on the spot, but 1-64d. decline in Americans to arrive, while to-day's report is steady, with unaltered quotations all round, sales both days 7,000 bales including 600 Surats. In New York yesterday values were without change, but to-day a decline of 1-16 in ready Cotton and 9 points in futures is noted to 10 13-16 and 10·97 cents per lb. respectively.

Our usual comparison of the statistical position of the staple as compared with the corresponding date of the two previous years is subjoined. During the week the Liverpool stock has not altered, the imports of 62,000 bales having balanced the off-take; but the visible supply for all Europe has declined 60,000 bales, and now stands 358,000 bales under last year and 729,600 bales less than the year before. Of these deficiencies Surats, it will be observed, make up 262,000 and 306,000 bales respectively, and from the way receipts here point we shall lose at least 100,000 bales further between now and the end of the season. In the face of the depression caused by existing political complications the question of supply is for the time being a matter of secondary consideration, but should war be avoided it will be a serious thing for the trade during the autumn before the new American crop is available.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	17,000	21,000	59,000
" Exports to U. K.	33,000	19,000	49,000
" " Cont.	13,000	15,000	38,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,614,000	4,689,000	5,591,000
" Exports to U. K. "	2,159,000	2,111,000	2,388,000
" " Cont. "	1,314,000	1,328,000	1,658,000
" Stock in the Ports	576,000	578,000	694,000
Saturday's receipts	2,000	2,700	8,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 24th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,550,000	2,908,000	3,279,000
" Surats	364,000	636,310	670,890

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

took in Liverpool	1,024,000	1,062,800	992,970
" London	31,000	66,000	62,290
American afloat	80,000	83,000	158,000
East Indian "	64,000	129,000	120,000
	1,199,000	1,340,800	1,333,260
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅞d.	6 3-16d.	5⅞d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.	4⅞d.	4⅞d.
Difference	1d.	1 5-16d.	1⅛d.

The Cotton market locally remains dull and declining. Some contracts for Bhownuggur to-day's delivery have been settled, but otherwise there has been no business passing, except for odd lots to complete shipments. For May delivery buyers won't look at Cotton, and Broach is now offering at Rs. 220 to Rs. 221 per candy, without finding buyers.

WHEAT is decidedly quieter. Sellers are slow to reduce prices, but buyers cannot pay present quotations in the face of advancing freights and exchange.

SEEDS are quiet for the same reasons, but Linseed is being delivered in large quantities under previous contracts.

FREIGHTS keep very steady in tone, and while the quotation for Liverpool remains the same, rates for outside ports are hardening, 30s. being now established for open charter. The s. s. Khalif has been transferred to the Dunkirk berth to give this month's loading at 30s., and the Clan Mackay has been berthed for Antwerp at the same rate. Current quotations are:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Open Charter	28s. 9d. to 30s.	28s. 9d. to 30s.
Havre	30s.	28s. 9d. to 30s.
Antwerp	28s. 9d.	27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.
Marseilles	.....	33s. 9d.
Trieste-Venice	35s.	35s.

PIECE-GOODS and YARNS remain without improvement. Prices rather tend easier owing to slightly lower quotations from Manchester and higher exchange here.

EXCHANGE.—Actual business to-day has been very limited in amount, but the tone continues firm, and rates are again 1-32d. higher both for ready and forward. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 ¼d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-32d.	"
Credits " " "	1s. 7 15-32d.	"
Francs " " "	2·06½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, although not active, is quite steady. For some reason very little importance seems to be attached to the Franco-Egyptian dispute, and as regards the Central Asian question, so long as diplomatic relations are maintained between England and Russia, the tendency is to look upon the situation as more in favour of peace. Fours now stand at Rs. 93, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 97.

SHARES, although quiet, are not as a rule lower in value. On the contrary Spinning Companies are in a few cases Rs. 5 higher. Press Companies are very dull. Berars are Rs. 5. Prince of Wales Rs. 15 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	692½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 156
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	205
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	102xd
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	615
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	109 / 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,600
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	730
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	--	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	44
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	117
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	38	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	315
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	317½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,155
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125		p.ct.	127

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	750
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,140
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2[illegible]	280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Brell's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	185
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	41½	180
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	715
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 130	1,185
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,[illegible]70
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	130
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	320
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	152½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10	470
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 60	620
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 2	93
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	625
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	635
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100		22
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820
Budneira Mf'g. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	135
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	650
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	400	..	405
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	650
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	157½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	520
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	665
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	400
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	168	1,000	1,000	..	805
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	405
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	745
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	131
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,500
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	982½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	180
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	515
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	115
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	835
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 2[illegible]	445
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	110
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6½	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		625
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	625
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,280
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	370
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	570

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SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE following BOOKS have been added to the Library during the week ending 25th April, 1885:—

Shelf No.	Title.	Vols.	Author.
	ROOM A.		
206	21 Work and Adventure in New Guinea, 1877 to 1885	1	J. Chalmers and W.W. Gill, B.A.
212	12 France and Tongking, a Narrative of the Campaign of 1884	1	J. G. Scott.
156	12&13 Principles of Psychology	2	Herbert Spencer
	Standford's Compendiums of Geography and Travel, viz:—		Edited by
210	25 Asia	1	Sir R. Temple.
207	28 Africa	1	Keith Johnston.
202	18 North America	1	F. V. Hayden & C. Selwyn.
..	19 Central & South America	1	W. W. Bates.
206	20 Australasia	1	A. R. Wallace.
	ROOM B.		
2	12 Ring and Coronet	1	Arena.
5	7 Matt, a Story of a Caravan	1	R. Buchanan.
37	3 Not Easily Jealous	1	Iza Duffus-Hardy.
64	15 Countess Daphne, a Musical Romance	1	Rita.
84	12 Friends and Lovers	1	Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BAKER—WARREN—April 25, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Surgeon R. Baker, M. B., Bo. M. S., Acting Resident Surgeon, European General Hospital, to Frances Maude, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Warren, M. A., Rector of Balbriggan, Co. Dublin.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARCLAY—April 17, at Bhicanpore, the wife of T. Barclay, of a son.

BOULDERSON—April 4, at Toungoo, the wife of H. A. Balfour Boulderson, 3rd M. L. I., Station Staff Officer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FINLAY—PERREAU—April 20, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Atlay, T. F. Finlay, Bengal Civil Service, to May, only daughter of Colonel Perreau, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

JONES—April 22, at the residence of Lieut. J. R. Forsyth, Vepery, Madras, after a short illness, Caroline D. S. Jones, the beloved wife of Oliver W. Jones, Professor Medical School, Dindigul, aged 33 years.

LOGAN—April 16, at Rajnagar, Sylhet, Assam, Bellew fourth son of Walter Logan, aged 27 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"X."—Why not report the matter to the railway authorities?

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1885.

IF we are at a loss to understand the delay and hesitation which the Governments of England and Russia alike may be reproached with in dealing with the question at issue between them, we may be helped to a solution of the mystery if we bear in mind the gravity and the complexity of many of the factors which have to be considered in arriving at a conclusion. As the matter is usually presented to the public, nothing could be simpler. Russia wants Penjdeh. Penjdeh is Afghan territory, and we are pledged to defend the integrity of the Amir's dominions. General Komaroff has attacked the Afghans and seized Penjdeh. As Russia refuses to withdraw or apologise, let us declare war against her without further parley and drive her armies into the Caspian, and get rid for ever of the bugbear of Russian aggression. This is the whole case as put from the point of view of the London *Times* and the journals which follow its lead. The Russian case is equally clear, and as sharply defined in Russian publications. Penjdeh and Badghis generally formed part of the Turkoman territory which fell to Russia when Merv was incorporated. The Afghans at the instigation of England occupied Penjdeh in force a year ago, in order to forestall the decision of the Delimitation Commission, then contemplated. The collision at Penjdeh was the result of Afghan aggression. Sir Peter Lumsden's statements to the contrary were founded on Afghan testimony and are worthless. Russia will not reconsider the matter. If England does not fulfil her duty by making the Afghans hear reason in the matter, Russia will make good her position by military force. The conflict of views is serious and patent. England and Russia have placed their forces on a war footing, and the world listens for the sound of the first cannon shot—the signal for war—long predicted and apparently inevitable. Still war does not come. The negotiations fail, but are renewed. Neither Government appears willing to take the decisive step in sending an ultimatum or a declaration of war. It is usual to explain this phenomenon, in so far as our own Government is concerned, by imputing to Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues a want of patriotic fibre and political backbone. They are denounced for their vacillation, their disposition to truckle to foreign Powers, a want of confidence in the destiny of the Empire, their lack of sympathy for ethereal aspirations. If this view of the matter covered the whole ground, or were even approximately correct, the fault would of course lie not with an inefficient Cabinet, with neither capacity nor honesty of purpose, but with the House of Commons and the people of England, who suffered such an imbecile Ministry to exist. Giving Her Majesty's Government credit for the possession of average intelligence, and the amount of resolution possessed by statesmen sustained by the consciousness of a good cause and the knowledge that they can dispose in the last resort of incalculable resources, why should the British Government consent to protract and to renew negotiations which it is non-officially admitted do not appear likely to lead to a satisfactory result?

The answer to this question may probably be found if we consider the factors which the British Government as well as the Russian Government is bound to take thought of before resolving to cut short the negotiations and have recourse to war. On Saturday we pointed out that if war were declared it would be by no means easy for either of the belligerents, if hostilities were confined to them alone, to get within striking distance of each other. That fact alone becomes the more striking and the more indisputable when it is carefully examined and all the conditions circumscribing and eliminating possible fields of action are taken into serious account. This difficulty of making war must of course cause a certain amount of hesitation when the moment appears to have arrived for declaring it. If either of the antagonistic Powers saw its way to an alliance which would render the frontier of the other vulnerable, the aspect of the case would change. It would be reasonable to expect that one side will then become more peremptory in its tone, and more ready to resort to decisive measures, and it would not surprise any one if prudence suggested to the other Power the wisdom of making concessions with a view to obviate a war in which the chances would be no longer quite equal. It was no doubt owing to an intuitive perception of this consideration, which does not lie on the surface, that the public at home eagerly welcomed the rumour that the Turkish Government had proffered us an offensive and defensive alliance against Russia in the event of war. A little later a report that the Shah of Persia would throw in his lot with us and send fifty thousand men against Russia was also welcome. If these offers were really made, or if either of them was, the importance of such an advantage, not merely in the accession of strength, but in the acquisition of a base of operations against a Power which calculates upon its invulnerability, could not be over-estimated. Perhaps these offers, or either of them, was never really made seriously to our Government. We confess that we have no definite information on the subject, and to all appearance those who make most of the rumoured alliances take their own wishes as the measure of their reality. Quite recently a Turkish semi-official paper declared that in the event of war arising out of the Afghan complication Turkey would remain neutral. The Ottoman Porte dreads Russia with good reason, but it has no ground for sentimental affection for England as represented by the present Cabinet, which by naval demonstrations and diplomatic pressure hustled the Turks out of territory in Albania and Thessaly and Epirus for the advantage of Montenegro and of Greece, and who now hold Egypt in practical disregard of the Turkish suzerainty. If Lord Salisbury were in power the matter would not be much better, for to him and Lord Beaconsfield the Turks attribute the loss of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to say nothing of the circumstance that it was the noble Marquis who at the Constantinople Conference preceding the Russo-Turkish war scouted Ottoman promises of reform, and demanded guarantees which amounted to the virtual humiliation of the Turk in Europe and Asia. Bearing these things in mind it is necessary to look with some scepticism on the rumoured offer of a Turkish alliance against Russia. The British Government at all events could not feel itself justified in accepting any hint of an intention to offer such an alliance as necessarily binding. There are no indications that any convention or treaty has been entered into. Without affirming that such a combination is impossible, the weighty reasons which render it unlikely cannot be ignored. If Turkey were to become engaged in a deadly struggle with Russia it is politically certain Austria would perform in Macedonia and Salonica the part which she played in Moldavia and Wallachia during the Crimean War, and more recently in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Russo-Turkish war. Two hundred thousand troops would move down to the Ægean littoral to give a moral guarantee to the Sultan that Austria was prepared to guard him against attack on that side. The Sultan would never know Salonica again. Could we guarantee Turkey against this result of a war with Russia? We neither could nor would do anything of the kind, and we may therefore infer that the Porte, which is wise as the serpent, if not altogether harmless as the dove, will not precipitate a crisis which is foreseen and dreaded.

With regard to the rumoured offer of the Shah of Persia, reasons not altogether dissimilar to those which we have just indicated in the case of the Sultan seem to recommend caution in accepting it as absolutely correct. It is true that for many years past the Shah, alarmed by the progress of Russian arms in Central Asia, has wished to strengthen his position by an English alliance. Matters had got to such a point during the war between Russia and Turkey that a scheme was sketched out, and almost agreed upon, which would have brought Persia into the British system. Herat was to have been given over to the Shah, and the Kandahar Railway carried half way to Herat, the other half of the line being built at the cost of Persia. The Shah, before finally assenting to this comprehensive project, inquired whether England would guarantee him all his existing dominions, and undertake to defend them against Russia, whatever might betide. Such a guarantee could not be given. The Beaconsfield Government which, accepted the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, and Cyprus as a place of arms, shrank from guaranteeing the Shah the integrity of his northern provinces. The reasons for this hesitation were quite sufficient to justify the Cabinet in declining to give the guarantee the Shah asked for. The proposed alliance consequently fell through. A guarantee which the late Government considered too onerous is not likely to be accorded by the Gladstone Government. Will the Shah fight on our side without an assurance that we will not permit him to be punished by the loss of Khorassan or the richer provinces equally vulnerable to the westward? It may be doubted. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that the British Government is not likely to be influenced in its decision on the momentous question now under deliberation by the expectation of an alliance with either Turkey or Persia. That decision will probably be arrived at on grounds of a different kind altogether, and amongst them there is at least one which makes distinctly for peace. That is the apparent impracticability of following up a declaration of war by acts of war of a character likely to compel peace. The same impracticability weighs upon Russia; that is a further argument for those who hope that the present tension may not lead to war.

WE must not be too hasty in accepting all that is said about Alikhanoff. He is a Turkoman in a Russian coat, with no doubt an unlimited capacity for doing amiss; but it is because of that—because of the strong temptation that there is to credit him with all sorts of mischief—that we should hesitate to trust to every story in which he is the hero. Only the other day he was credited with having set a price upon the heads of the English Commission. If we believe that he has done nothing of the sort the reason is not that he is too scrupulous to refrain from such a crime, but that he is much too clever to be capable of such a blunder. And, again, with the report which comes from a correspondent with the Commission that Alikhanoff, in his correspondence with the British Commissioners, has not scrupled to throw down the gauntlet and challenge them to fight. If this has happened it seems strange that the English Government, who have the best of reasons for telling the world from which side provocation has come, have not given publicity to the fact. At any rate until the evidence of Alikhanoff's challenge has been put forward in a more convincing way it may be well to leave such incidents out of the reckoning. They are irritating and exasperating, and much unnecessary hurt might be done by introducing them into the controversy. And we should look anything but well if it were to turn out that our irritation and exasperation were all about nothing, and that even Alikhanoff, though he may have both hoofs and horns, is not quite as bad as he is painted.

THE postponement for twenty-four hours of the departure of the French Consul General from Egypt gives promise of an amicable settlement of the misunderstanding with France. Whether there shall or shall not be such settlement really depends rather upon France than upon any other Power. The Egyptian Government have admitted that, in suppressing the *Bosphore Egyptien* it was guilty of a violation of domicile, and with this admission upon record it ought not to be difficult for France, if she wishes the affair to be settled without more ado, to bring it to a speedy end. The Egyptian Government have undoubtedly blundered. They ought to have dealt with the offending newspaper judicially, and not by an act of arbitrary authority. To confiscate the property of a foreign subject by the decree must surely be against the Capitulations, which, if they apply to the case at all, no doubt would direct its reference to the international tribunal. There is such an obvious flaw in their proceedings that neither they nor England, in her capacity of Protecting Power, will defend them in their integrity. France could not have persisted in the peremptory attitude which she assumed the other day without laying herself open to the suspicion that she was taking advantage, for some ulterior purpose, of the blunder which Nubar Pasha had committed.

WE hear that the Jumna, which is now at Suakim, has received orders to return to Bombay, in order that her crew may complete the manning of the monitors Abyssinia and Magdala.

THE PESHIN FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IN THE BOLAN, APRIL 19.

FOR the last twenty-four hours we have been deluged with rain, which has done incalculable injury to the large stores of grain and grass that are now lying at the different depôts. The road also has suffered, but not to such an extent that three or four days' labour cannot put it right.

The Oxfordshire Regiment and a Mountain Battery of the Scottish Brigade, after having been delayed many days at Rindli for want of transport, have commenced their march up the Pass. The battery of artillery will be in Quetta on Wednesday, and the regiment will arrive at the end of the week. These troops are to form part of the garrison of Quetta.

The question of transport has become a very serious one. The Agent to the Governor-General has entered into a contract with the Brahui chiefs, for the carriage of supplies from Rindli to Quetta, at the rate of six pies per maund per mile, with the condition that nothing but Government stores is to be carried by them. Quetta being eighty-five miles from Rindli, and the average weight carried by each camel being six maunds, the earnings of a camel for a five days' journey amount to no less than sixteen-and-a-half rupees. A month ago five rupees was the outside rate charged. No carriage for private merchandise being now available, the shopkeepers at Quetta have taken advantage of the occasion, and raised their prices from fifty to a hundred per cent. In the bazaar yesterday, rice, not of the best quality, was selling at the rate of four seers for the rupee, and *atta* at six seers; gram can scarcely be obtained at any price; and bhusa sells for Rs. 3-8 a maund.

The tonga line is to be opened next week, and a great boon it will be. The present plan of carrying the mails by sowars taken from the tribes about the Bolan is anything but a success. The Brahui or Belooch horseman having but very little idea of punctuality, and being subject to no discipline, carries on his load of letters when he thinks it convenient.

The spot chosen for the encampment of the Oxfordshire Regiment, when it arrives in the Peshin, is at Hunna, at the mouth of the Pass of that name. The place is not prepossessing, but it has the advantages of a plentiful supply of good water and a dry situation. To-morrow two companies of the North Lancashire Regiment leave Quetta for the hills about Hunna for the purpose of cutting firewood. It is quite time that some decided steps were taken for procuring firewood. The occupation of Quetta during the last five years has nearly denuded the hills of trees, so that there is scarcely sufficient fuel for local consumption. Now to procure it for the 25,000 troops that are shortly to be here will be a difficult problem for the Commissariat Department to solve. The present price of firewood in the bazaar is Rs. 2 a maund—a very serious item of expenditure to junior officers and others on small pay. A scheme was proposed and approved of by the General Commanding the District, by which officers were to receive field rations upon the payment of eight annas a day, but on its being referred to the Agent to the Governor-General he voted the proposition.

Colonel Sandford, the Deputy Quartermaster-General at Head-quarters, and his party have arrived at Quetta, after having ridden from Dera Ghazi Khan through the Thal Chotiali districts, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is advisable or not to construct a road by that route. The report is not yet submitted, but it is believed that the advantages to be derived would not be so great as were anticipated. The country is either sandy or rocky, produces little forage, and the road has the great disadvantage of long intervals absolutely without water.

Reverting to the question of transport, the long-continued and unusual rain of the last three months has produced most excellent feeding for camels, in places where usually there is no vegetation whatever, and the crops in the Peshin Valley are unusually promising; so that although much of the imported forage has been spoilt, yet the local supply will be greatly increased.

At Shikarpore and other places in Sind there are large numbers of transport animals collected, ready to be sent into the Bolan as soon as forage for them has been prepared. Perhaps it would be as well to send these animals on at once, as it would not be difficult to feed them from local supplies, and they could be employed in carrying up military stores—an operation which does not make such progress as it might do.

The sympathy of the Pathan tribes in the Peshin is certainly not with the Ameer, nor do I think that any of the tribes about Kandahar have any great affection for him; still they have a wholesome fear of the Russians, and are very willing to accept our assistance, and would sacrifice their hatred of the Ameer to their love of independence. The Pathans of Southern Afghanistan are most emphatic in their expressions of dislike to the present Ameer, but no less strong is their dread of his power, and well it is for us that it is so.

The proposed broad-gauge line up the Bolan from Rindli to Mach can only be an experiment. The engineers have pronounced it to be impracticable to place it on the military road, so that it can only be put in the bed of the river, and if a fall of rain like that we experienced yesterday should occur, not only would the line, but engines and trucks, be swept away. A much more practicable part of the scheme will be the line between Durwaza and Quetta. There is no fear of floods here; the military road, running, as it does, through an open plain, could be utilized, and temporary bridges capable of bearing a locomotive could be hastily constructed, as they were when the line across the desert from Jacobabad to Sibi was made. The difficulty will be in the carriage of the heavy plant from Mach up to the Kotal looking over the Dusht.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN THE SOUDAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUAKIM, APRIL 1.

DURING the last week great preparations have been made for the march on Tamai, and various contradictory orders have been issued for the striking of tents and storage of kit in anticipation of an immediate advance the next morning. The first day named was the 24th. Then it was postponed to allow more water to be stored in the first zereba. Then again for the arrival of the Australian contingent. Finally, to-day was fixed on as a fit and proper time to start, but yesterday afternoon all was changed again. Information was brought in that something like a flag of truce was to be seen in the distance, and finally news arrived that Osman had dispersed his forces, and had fled towards Berber. On this the advance was again countermanded, and the cavalry and mounted infantry were sent out yesterday afternoon to sleep at the zereba, and this morning to reconnoitre towards Tamai to find out the true state of the case. They have not yet (noon) returned, but sufficient news has been sent in to cause the advance to be again ordered for to-morrow. I find that the zereba we built on the 22nd, and that I called Baker's zereba, has now been named McNeill's zereba, after Sir John McNeill, who commanded there the day of the fight, and who has ever since remained there in command. During the last week this post has been greatly strengthened. Fresh sandbag batteries have been built, and the whole zereba drawn some fifty yards away from the original spot. On the advance the 28th Bombay Infantry are told off to occupy this fort.

Yesterday it was stated that the railway was to be pushed forward without any delay, and to-day the Guards went out at 6 a.m. to act as a covering party to the strong working party from the Second Brigade and Royal Engineers engaged on the railway works. The Australian Infantry and New South Wales Artillery have landed. They are a fine body of men, many of them being old soldiers. Most of their officers, too, have held Her Majesty's commission before, so that they are likely to be of the greatest assistance during the war. The horses of the artillery were in bad condition after the voyage, but their bone and breeding caused universal admiration. Both infantry and artillery were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm as they marched into camp, the sepoys and sowars being especially prompt with their cheers. A small body of ambulance men accompanies the contingent, which is completely fitted out in every respect. They have been attached to the Guards Brigade, and paraded yesterday for the first time in their new khaki. Several Bombay men have arrived lately—Captain Anderson and Lieutenants Monteith, Swann, and Wickham—bringing with them large parties of camels and ponies for transport and mounted infantry.

2 p.m.—It now seems decided that we march to-morrow at 3 a.m. Baggage is reduced to a minimum; nothing allowed to the men, and only one mule between officers for the necessary mess kit.

APRIL 7.

The great advance on Tamai is over, and its results may be said to be *nil*.

On the 2nd the whole of the force moved out of Suakim at 3 a.m. On arrival at the zereba a halt was made, and the garrison evacuated the forts, and their place was taken by the 28th Bombay Infantry, some forty Marine Artillery and sailors, and twenty-five men of the Guards. The rest of the force then advanced some three miles in a huge square of over 8,000 men. There they halted, and made a zereba for the night. The cavalry returned to the first zereba for food and water. Next day the advance was continued to Tamai. The village and position were found abandoned by the enemy, who on the advance of our force simply retired over the hills, and "howled defiance at their baffled pursuers." They left about fifty of their marksmen behind, who dodged among the bushes and fired on our square and scouts. About thirty on our side were wounded. Our people then burned the huts, and came back to Suakim; and on the following Monday the Tamai road was finally cleared of the British force by the 28th bringing in the remaining stores and evacuating McNeill's zereba.

A mule driver, who was taken prisoner, but escaped from the enemy, tells me that they simply retired before us, and when we returned they came back as strong as ever! He says that there are many women in the camp, weeping and wringing their hands, and mourning for the friends and relations killed by us. Their loss, from all accounts, is very heavy.

The railway is at last being rapidly pushed forward, and is now more than half way to Handup. The Indian camp has been moved on to the left flank of the line to a much superior site. The absence of dust and flies is very refreshing, and the constant passing of the trains gives quite an air of liveliness to the place.

There is talk of Gymkhana races, and to-day the Brigade meets at tiffin at the 28th Mess to settle the preliminaries of the meeting. Our Indian post office has been a complete failure up to date—no letters reach us, nor apparently do our letters get delivered in England for weeks. Many have not heard from India since they landed, though undoubtedly letters have been written. We are told as a great favour we may expect a mail on the 15th, with three weeks' Indian letters in it. Can anything be more disgraceful? The post office, too, is some two miles from camp, so that the English office is actually nearer to us than our own.

MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

APRIL 25.

THIS ought to be the very hottest time of the year in Matheran. We are at the end of the hot season, and for a week or so cannot expect to see a speck of cooling monsoon mist brought up by the western wind. Yet the hill is tolerably cool, and the foliage of the trees is as brilliantly green as if they had lately been refreshed by a succession of English April showers. Last night we actually had a little rain to lay the dust. It is true that those who were up a week ago had to endure a temperature of 93 degrees. But for the last five or six days we had nothing much to complain of in the daytime, while at night and in the morning the air is decidedly cool.

There are not many people up yet, and the season does not promise to be a very crowded one. The more popular hotels will no doubt be crowded from the beginning of May onwards, but several house-proprietors will have to lament their empty bungalows, unless they get taken suddenly at the last moment. In fact, hotel life is becoming very popular at Matheran. Ladies who come up here are very glad to escape for a month or so from the labours of house-keeping; and the expense and trouble of dragging up the hill household furniture and stores on the heads of forty or fifty coolies has a deterrent effect. Thus it is that even families that come up for a long time often prefer to go to hotels, where the proprietors will relieve materfamilias of the heart-breaks of marketing and the pain of paying four annas a pound for mutton which she could get in Bombay for about half the price.

There are one or two novelties this season. The boundaries of Matheran have been virtually extended by the addition of a new hill and a new point to those previously existing. The new hill called Governor's Hill is in the direction of Panorama Point. You go along the Neral road almost as far as the dasturi, and then turning to the right emerge after a steep climb upon an open plateau, resembling Chowk Plateau but on a smaller scale. Walking round the summit you have a fine view to the westward of most of Matheran, including Garbut Hill, Chowk Point, Porcupine Point, and Hart Point. Towards the east you look down upon a finely wooded slope, and beyond to the wide level plain intersected by the serpentine course of the Callian river and stretching far away to the Ghats. If you are not exhausted you may take Myra Point on your way back. But while Governor's Hill is accessible on horse-back, the sign post directing to Myra Point warns off equestrians. The footpath turns off from the bazaar road to the left just opposite the road leading to Elphinstone Lodge. After trudging along for a mile or so along a new-made path heavy with red earth you get to your destination, which is not far from Harrison's Spring. After leaving Myra Point you can go straight on till you come out on the bazaar near the police chowki. The path gives a fine view of the deep slopes of the valley between Garbut and the rest of Matheran, but it is rather to be avoided in the morning, when it is exposed to the full force of the rising sun. A third novelty is the Hindu burning-ground built at the expense of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. It is just above the road leading down to the Primæval Forest. Any Hindu who may find it convenient to be burned there must pay ten rupees for the privilege, but up to the present date the new institution has not brought any income to the station finances. The burning-ground is about one hundred feet long and thirty or forty feet broad. Being in an out-of-the-way spot it is not likely to interfere with any one's comfort. Indeed, it is not likely ever to be liberally patronised. In all probability very few Hindus able to afford to pay ten rupees for a comfortable cremation will ever die on the hill.

You have had your big fire in Bombay, and its effects have extended as far as this. For a great deal of hay has been sent down from here to supply the want at Bombay, and owing to the consequent diminution of the quantity here we have to pay dearer for what is left. Then, too, there has been a fire, not in Matheran itself, but on the top of neighbouring Prabhul. Whether it was accidental or the work of incendiaries discontented owing to the stringency of the forest laws, has not transpired. The conflagration burst out on the 18th, the day on which the Bombay hay-stacks caught fire. It commenced on the west side of the hill, but extended over a large portion of the top, so that it was visible from Matheran.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE English Opera Bouffe Company produced "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Gaiety on Saturday evening. The performance was to have been their last in Bombay, and partly, no doubt, in consequence of this commencement, the house was crowded in every part, and the audience was highly appreciative. Encouraged by these signal marks of favour, it was announced during the evening that the company would prolong their visit for another week, and that arrangement had been made to produce several novelties. "The Pirates of Penzance" was played with fair success. Mr. Rigby's impersonation of Major-General Stanley was decidedly the hit of the evening, and the applause which greeted his naive enumeration of his qualifications was a natural tribute to so accomplished a warrior. Miss Minnie Anderson showed to advantage as Ruth, the pirate maid of all work; her duets with Frederic, the apprentice, were marked both by harmony of voice and spirited acting. Mr. Herbert Salinger was very happy as the sergeant of police, though perhaps a trifle inaudible. The play will be repeated to-night.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 25.—The barometer is rising steadily in the peninsula and Bengal; the changes are slight and variable elsewhere. The pressure is lowest in the Punjab and the N. W. P. hills, and relatively low in the Deccan. It is highest in the west and south-east of the peninsula. Dry west and north-west winds prevail in the Central Provinces, Rajputana, N. W. P., and Western Bengal; westerly on the west coast; south-easterly on the eastern coast; and it is calm in the Punjab. The temperature has fallen in Bengal, except in the Delta of British Burma and the greater part of Madras. It has risen generally elsewhere. There was a maximum of 107 at Lucknow. Thunder and dust-storms, with rain, are reported from Darjeeling, Dhubri, Chittagong, Dacca, Seoni, Diamond Island, and Khandwa; and showers from Goa, Calcutta, Saugor, and Quetta. The skies are generally clear. Rain:—Darjeeling, 4½ inches; Dhubri, Dacca, and Goa, half an inch.

TELEGRAMS.

RELIEF OF GALABAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, APRIL 6.

The news has been received here that a force of Abyssinians, after defeating the rebels, has succeeded in relieving the Egyptian garrison of Galabat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUPTURE BETWEEN FRANCE AND EGYPT.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The statement that an actual rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Egypt had taken place is premature. The relations with the representative of the French Consul-General have been suspended, and he has been instructed to leave Cairo to-morrow morning unless a satisfactory reply is forthcoming, and embark for France to-morrow evening. The Egyptian Government has offered a compromise, admitting a violation of domicile in the act of suppressing the *Bosphore Egyptien*. The French Government threatens to refuse its sanction to the Egyptian convention in consequence of the refusal of the Egyptian Government to grant satisfaction.

It is stated that three French transports, with four thousand French troops on board, have arrived at Suez, and have been ordered to remain there.

CAIRO, APRIL 25.

The departure of the French Consul-General from Egypt is postponed for twenty-four hours. In the meantime negotiations are progressing, and strong hopes are entertained of an amicable settlement.

INCREASE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 25.

An increase of officers throughout the Russian Army has been ordered.

RUMOURED DECLARATION OF WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

A rumour here, said to emanate from the military offices, has it that war has been actually declared.

RECALL OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who left Simla for England this morning, have been recalled to Simla from Solon, where they had already arrived. The authorities here deny that the recall of the Duke bears any political significance, but this denial may be taken for what it is worth. It is true that His Royal Highness was requested to go back by a telegram from Her Majesty, and it may be true that Her Majesty has now sent a telegram asking him to remain.

APRIL 26.

As already stated, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were on Saturday recalled to Simla at two o'clock, when the party had reached Solon. At three o'clock another telegram was despatched from Simla, and it was decided by the Royal party to proceed to Meerut, as originally intended. At Meerut the Duke will resume his divisional command, pending eventualities. It is not unlikely that the Duke will take the Duchess to England, and then return if necessity should arise. But nothing is really settled, except from day to day.

THE REPORTED CESSION OF PENJDEH.

I learn also that the *Standard* is most probably incorrect in stating that Penjdeh will be handed over to Russia. The probability lies the other way, and it may be that Penjdeh, and not Herat, has presented the *casus belli*.

PRESSURE ON THE TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph has been practically closed to deferred messages north of Lahore on account of the existing pressure.

VISIT OF SIR CHARLES AITCHISON TO QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 25.

Sir Charles Aitchison, accompanied by the Private and Military Secretaries and an aide-de-camp, leaves Lahore to-morrow morning, the 26th, for Quetta.

The Lahore paper says no extraordinary significance need be attached to the journey. His Honour wishes to consult Sir Robert Sandeman on the spot regarding various questions connected with the border tribes and frontier routes.

He returns to Lahore by the 4th of May.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 26.

Presidency Medal.—Carvalho, 42; Mawhood, 41; Cahil, 40; Murray, 39; Clabby, 35; MacDonnell, 33; Turner, 32; Cooke, 31; and Dracott, 20. The shooting altogether was bad, the weather being very gusty.

THE BURDWAN ESTATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The Hon. Ban Behari Kapur and Mr. Miller, late private secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan, have been appointed joint managers of the estate. The Maharani cannot adopt a son, being under age.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

Cholera is reported to be making sad havoc in some of the suburban bustees of Calcutta. There was a slight shower of rain this morning, and the heat is abating. Cholera in the town shows a decrease of 25 per cent. since the previous week.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERALS OFFICE.

Mr. Barrow, Assistant Accountant-General, is to act as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. Rule, Comptroller-General, Indian Treasuries, made over charge to Mr. Kiernander to-day.

Mr. Hamilton officiates for Mr. Kiernander as Deputy Comptroller-General of out-door audit.

Mr. J. E. Cooke, at present here on short leave, may succeed Mr. Hamilton.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Mr. J. P. Grant, C.S., officiates as Judge, Calcutta High Court, for the Hon. Justice McDonnell, on leave.

Muhammed Hussen Khan acts as Consul-General for Persia at Bombay, and Mirza Abbas Khan as Vice-Consul.

Capt. H. M. Temple is posted to the Political Agency of Khelat.

Mr. H. M. Durand is gazetted Secretary of the Order of the Indian Empire and Secretary of the Order of the Star of India.

It has been decided to sell not more than fifty-four thousand chests of Bengal opium during the calendar year of 1886. This is exclusive of Benares and Patna opium.

A rule has been issued prohibiting the placing of fishing stakes in the fairway leading to the port of Bombay.

Signallers in the Telegraph Department may count towards pension service rendered by them after they attain the age of eighteen years.

Furlough out of India:—Mr. C. A. Baylay, one year; Colonel J. E. Waller, one year; Lieut N. A. K. Burne, one year; Surgeon-Major A. H. Williams, 61 days; Surgeon-Major Reid, one year.

Major A. R. Heyland, Bombay Army, becomes Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following are promoted to be Colonels:—Lieutenant-Colonels H. C. E. Ward and J. M. Smith. To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors T. F. Bruce and C. N. Hodgson. To be Major:—Capt. A. E. Gordon. To be Brevet Lieut.-Col:—Major A. G. Huchins.

Colonel J. J. Boswell retires.

Captain E. A. Waller, Bombay, is transferred to Hyderabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPLOSION AT THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

It has transpired that the explosion at the Admiralty was due to private malice.

THE REBELLION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, APRIL 25.

General Middleton's force, which was advancing against Riel's position at Batouches, has fallen into an ambuscade prepared for them in a ravine by the rebels, and lost several killed and fifty wounded. General Middleton afterwards surrounded the ravine, and hopes to capture the rebels.

The town of Battleford, which the Indians have for some time besieged, has been relieved. The Indians are retiring.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LISBON, APRIL 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Swordsman left here for Zanzibar direct yesterday.

COLOMBO, APRIL 24.

The s.s. Malwa, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ ,, ,,	75¾
3 ,, Consols for account	95
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	97
4½ ,, French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	49¼

Arrivals—Cuba, Raffaelle Rubattino, Lilburn Tower, and Royal Crown.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Total week's sales of Cotton	48,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	5,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	62,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	7,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	1,024,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	47,000	,,
,, ,, Cotton in London	31,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran route still interrupted beyond Jask.

Turkish route still interrupted beyond Bushire.

Anglo-American Company's cable Brest-St. Pierre still interrupted.

Zanzibar-Mozambique cable still interrupted.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT and staff paid a visit to H. H. the Gaekwar at Bandora on Saturday afternoon, a special saloon being attached to the 5-20 local train for the conveyance of the party. Major-General Watson, Agent Governor-General at Bandora, came in to see His Highness while the Admiral was in conversation with him. The Gaekwar's band, which is in a state of marked efficiency, played selections in the compound of the bungalow during the visit.

MANY of the officers with the troops in Egypt are already volunteering for service in Afghanistan.

IN consequence of the appearance of cholera along the routes followed by the pilgrims from Hurdwar, it is considered dangerous to move troops through Saharanpur. The 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade will therefore remain at Rawal Pindi till further orders.

SHOULD further regiments be required to proceed to India, it is probable that they will be those at present stationed at Malta and Gibraltar, their places being taken by those serving at home. The following are among the first regiments for foreign service:—1st Battalion Bedfordshire, 1st Battalion Norfolk, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, 2nd Battalion King's Own Borderers, 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment, 1st Battalion Cornwall, 2nd Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers.

THE Allahabad paper says that the more warlike tone of recent telegrams has but served to convince the Government of India that whatever may be the expense it would be folly to check preparations. So carefully have the details been worked out that the mobilisation of our two Army Corps on the frontier can, if occasion arises, be accomplished quietly and easily. The railway authorities know exactly what they will have to do from the first day of the movement. Ammunition columns are also being organised, and the animals required are being specially trained and drivers enlisted. "We should like to see" the *Pioneer* adds, "extra horses for the cavalry and artillery being purchased and trained, as there is no reserve in the country upon which we could draw. Where, too, are the machine-guns, and the new field-guns which the artillery have at home? It is full time they arrived."

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Boundary Commission shows that the Russians not only attempted to provoke the Afghans into hostility, but tried to lure or provoke the British Commissioner and his assistants into some admission or declaration that might be construed as an acknowledgment of hostile motives or intentions. The correspondent says:—

There is every reason to believe that the Russians in the event of war would in no way recognise the peaceful character of the Commission. Not that the Commission has the slightest wish that it should, but as a mere matter of international law its inviolability should be recognised, and no Russian force should take the offensive without giving it due warning. But it has long been clear that the Russians have throughout made a point of forcing upon it the character of a belligerent. Has not the Russian Government complained to the English of the strength of our escort, and of the disturbing influence exercised on their subjects by our presence and our prejudicing the Afghans against them? We now see the drift of these insinuations. They will hereafter be alleged as excuses for assaulting a peaceable Commission. Alikhanoff, I am told, in his correspondence with the British Commissioner and his assistants, has not scrupled to throw down the gauntlet and challenge them to fight. There is not a doubt that he has been endeavouring to lure or provoke them into some admission or declaration that might be construed as an acknowledgment of hostile motives or intentions. General Lumsden would, however, appear to have carefully avoided this trap. He has throughout maintained the peaceful character of the Commission, and when he did sanction a resort to armed resistance, it was only in the case of the Afghan troops. It will, however, I have little doubt, be seen, if the Russians advance on Herat, that they will do so without warning of any kind.

NOTWITHSTANDING the *Statesman's* warning to the public that the telegrams from our London correspondent in regard to the Frontier question are "pure romance," and his naive announcement that he has cautioned his Bombay correspondent to be chary of telegraphing any more of them, he still finds it convenient to copy them from his more enterprising contemporary, the *Englishman*, and to publish them in his telegraphic columns as coming "from our special correspondent."

IN view, no doubt, of the present complications in Central Asia, the Government of India in the Foreign Office has issued a long list of important places in Biluchistan, the names of which are spelt according to a revised system of orthography. In future Government officials must strictly adhere to Thal-Chotiali, Harnai, Khwajah Umran, and Kil'h Abdulla Khan; and though they may write "Quetta," they must add "Kwetah" in brackets, to show what they mean—a pretty formidable list of orthographical monstrosities this.

IT is said that Lieutenant-Colonel Rowley, Grenadier Guards, serving with the Camel Corps in the Soudan, is to be recommended for the Victoria Cross, in recognition of an act of great personal gallantry during the operations in the Desert under Sir H. Stewart.

THE arrival of Monsieur Haas in Pondicherry, *en route* to take up his new appointment as French Vice Consul at Mandalay, seems to have waked up the Meingoon Prince, and to have given rise to various rumours concerning the probable early future of His Highness; but nothing certain is known, and the reports afloat are not sufficiently trustworthy to bear publication. It is a fact, however, that Monsieur Haas had a private interview with the Prince, which lasted for some time, at which it is said no third party was present; and on the following morning three priests (Burmese) belonging to His Highness's household took passage by the Tibre, ostensibly for Calcutta, but it is conjectured ultimately for Upper Burma. If their destination be really Mandalay, they must be travelling under the protection of the French Vice Consul, as they would hardly trust themselves to the tender mercies of King Theebaw, without some such security. About three weeks ago the Prince's Calcutta agent or correspondent arrived in Pondicherry, where he has remained ever since, and a niece came by the last French mail-steamer from Calcutta, and is now staying with him.

WE learn from a Calcutta paper that in the indigo districts the prospects are far from encouraging. In Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Chupra the outlook is unfavourable owing to the continuance of the hot westerly winds, which have considerably damaged the plant. Rain is much required to freshen up the young plant, and where re-sowings have taken place, it is almost too late to expect much produce from them. In Lower Bengal also the prospects are very unsatisfactory, no rain having fallen in any of the districts, and it is now much wanted everywhere, although the plant is reported to be holding out better than could have been expected.

IT seems that the native merchants at Bangalore have suddenly become very diffident of receiving Government currency notes in exchange for silver. The Bangalore Treasury, having a large supply of notes, and running rather short of silver, applied to several of the local banks and leading native firms to change the notes, but the reply in all except a few trifling cases was that the notes were not required.

Now that it is clear what are the designs of Ayoub Khan, the Allahabad paper thinks it would be a mistake to allow him to remain in Persia. The English Government, it says, pay the Shah a handsome subsidy in return for His Majesty's care of the Afghan refugee and his following, and it would be much simpler to bring Ayoub to India, where escape is hopeless, than to let him spend his days at Teheran constantly intriguing with Russian agents. As Yakoob Khan bears him no great love the two brothers would have to be kept well apart, but as Ootacamund is just as convenient as Mussoorie for State prisoners from over the border, Ayoub might find comfort and a certain amount of liberty in the Southern Presidency, far removed from the jealousy and suspicion of the ex-Amir.

THE managers of the *Graphic*, it is said, recently telegraphed to their special correspondent with the Boundary Commission to be sure and let them have good illustrations of the meeting between the Viceroy and the Amir! "Rawal-Khisti or Pul-i-Pindi," an up-country paper says, "what matters it to the dashing proprietors, happy in their enterprise, and happy in the support of an art-loving public to an extent which makes a few telegrams sent uselessly round the world a matter of sublime indifference."

THE *Novoe Vremya* points out that Russia has no Consuls in such important places as Buenos Ayres, New Orleans, Havannah, Bombay, or a single one in the whole of Australia, and in regard to the latter proceeds to make some very pregnant remarks:—"Melbourne and Sydney are visited now by Russian men-of-war, besides which Australia is one of Russia's most dangerous rivals as a producer of raw materials in the world's markets, and it is very important to know the economical condition of the country. Politically speaking, too, a close acquaintance with Australia is of great importance, both in regard to the relations between England and her rich Australian colonies and in respect of active participation in the Australian colonial policy of the French and Germans, and in part also of the Spaniards and Dutch. In the event of a crusier-warfare Australia would in all probability be a very important locality for Russian war cruisers; yet we have hardly any connection in those parts. The establishment of a Consulate General in Sydney or Melbourne and a few paid Vice-Consulships in other places—New Holland, New Caledonia, &c.—with nomination for these duties preferably of well-educated naval officers, we should consider most timely and advantageous."

ACCORDING to a Russian industrial journal, the production of silk in the Turkestan district is more important even than in the Caucasus, the yearly outturn averaging rather over 500,000lbs., of which about two-thirds comes from the Sarawschansk district. Bokhara and Kashgar have, respectively, yearly crops of about 200,000 lbs. and 300,000 lbs. Silk cultivation has existed in Central Asia for seventeen centuries. In the first half of the second century, the Chinese possessed nearly all that territory; to which fact the starting of the industry has been attributed. Its present development would seem, however, mainly due to its revival, in 1875, by the governor of Bokhara. It is expected that the improved communications now being organised between Europe and Central Asia, will tend to open up direct trade in the raw material with the silk districts in question.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 22.

THE Hyderabad deputation returned from Rawal Pindi on the evening of the 17th, after an absence of about a month. The members of the deputation are full of the grand doings that they witnessed there; of the march past of the 23,000 troops gathered on that now historical spot; of the grand durbar; of the Amir of Kabul; and most of all, of the great kindness shown them by the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin.

H. E. the Minister has shot another tiger, this time at a place about forty miles from here. It was a very large animal, measuring 9 feet 10 inches. The Nawab did the journey there and back on horseback, which, considering his burly figure and the heat of the weather, is no ordinary feat.

It is said that His Highness the Nizam, accompanied by the Minister and other high officials of State, will leave for Ooty about the end of this month. Suitable houses have been taken for them there. All important work will be sent up to Ooty, while Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk will transact ordinary work here.

A movement has been set on foot in the city of Hyderabad to enrol native gentlemen as mounted volunteers. The other day a meeting was held, under the presidency of Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk, to consider proposals for the purpose of forming a corps, when I am told about sixty names were registered. His Highness, I am informed, will be the honorary colonel of the mounted corps, while the duties of a commandant will be discharged either by Colonel Ludlow or Major Percy Gough. Nothing definite, however, has been decided upon as yet; when it is, I will let you know.

A grand meeting is to be held at the public gardens to-morrow afternon to adopt measures for the establishment of a Mahomedan college. His Highness the Nizam is expected to preside on the occasion; and the Minister, the Resident, and other notabilities will be present. The Mahomedan college, it is said, will be named after Lord Ripon. The idea of founding a school of art to perpetuate the memory of our late Viceroy seems to have been abandoned, as I hear that nobleman has expressed a wish to have his name associated with a Mahomedan college instead.

The impending difficulties on the Afghan frontier attract the attention of the educated Mahomedans here. Whether the present crisis will end in a peaceful solution or break out into a war, no one can say at present. But all implicitly believe in one thing—the power of England to crush Russia. It may be interesting to your readers to know that at the present moment, when there is "a drop in consols" as the saying is, His Highness the Nizam is investing some lakhs in the purchase of Government paper. This fact points to one thing—the firm belief of the Nizam's Government in the stability of the British empire in India. Russian papers, please copy!

As I write, the skies are partially overcast with clouds, and the rumbling of distant thunder is heard. I trust we may have a good downpour or two, as it is very much needed to cool the atmosphere, which at noon is like the heat of a fiery furnace.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86, including £51,400 left undrawn in 1884-85	13,828,100
Remitted from 1st to 18th April, 1885	702,300
Balance to be remitted from 19th April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	13,125,800

AHMEDNUGGUR ASSESSMENTS.

TAXING IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest the explanation supplied by Mr. Stewart, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, with regard to the Rahuri enhancements, but I do not think that it is satisfactory. Let us take the case of Survey Nos. 76, 77, 78, and 79:—

Survey No.	Old Assessment.	Revised Assessment.
76	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 12-0
77	,, 1-0	,, 2-8
78	,, 1-8	,, 8-0
79	,, 2-0	,, 9-0
Total...	8-8	31-8

The explanation seems to be as follows: In 1851 these plots of ground were measured and boundary marks were put up, and the total rent was fixed at Rs. 8-8, according to what then appeared to the Settlement officials to be the intrinsic value of the soil. The land was then handed over to the cultivators for thirty years, with the assurance that any improvements they might make would not be taxed at the end of that period. In 1881 another set of Settlement officials come and re-value the land. They are of opinion that, looking to the present value of the land, the rent should be Rs. 31-8, or nearly four times the old assessment. This amount the ryots are called upon to pay. And when they protest that the change in value is owing to their labour, and claim that Government should be bound by its own original valuation, it is "fully explained" to them that their improvements are not being taxed, and that the valuation of 1851 was incorrect owing to the laxity and rough standard of the Settlement officers of those days. Now, this argument appears to me altogether unsound: first, on general principlee, because no one should be allowed, for his own profit, to plead the laches of his agent; and secondly, as a matter of practical expediency, there can be confidence among the ryots or the public if the acts of each set of officials are to be repudiated by their successors. No doubt Mr. Stewart sincerely believes that the system of valuation followed thirty years ago by Lieutenant Brown and Captain Jones was very inferior to his own. But what assurance have we that thirty years hence Mr. Robinson (perhaps a gentleman with some practical knowledge of agriculture) may not similarly set aside Mr. Stewart's work on the ground of roughness and laxity? Then take the case on its merits. Mr. Stewart tells us that a quantity of land really arable was thirty years ago wrongly set down in the Government records as unarable. But how can this allegation now be proved to the satisfaction of the public? As a familiar illustration let us suppose a small Irish farmer holding five acres of land in county Mayo or Donegal. The land agent recommends that he should receive a lease with a view to improvement, and states that the holding consists of one acre of potato garden and four acres of bog. On this recommendation the landlord grants a lease for thirty years at 10 shillings an acre. At the end of this period it is found that the bog has entirely disappeared, and that the whole plot is potato garden. The new agent then raises the rent to £2 an acre, that being a proper rate for potato ground. The tenant complains that as regards four acres his improvements are being taxed. But it is "fully explained" to him that the former agent made a mistake in stating that his holding contained four acres of bog, and that there has been no departure from the principle of exempting improvements from taxation. Does Mr. Stewart consider this explanation to be satisfactory?

April 26. TELLUS.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of forming a Volunteer Reserve appears to have met with the favour it deserves in all the chief towns of this country, with the exception of Bombay. The reason of our being so much in the background cannot very well be understood, especially when we can count amongst our numbers men of the most enterprising character, who are ever willing to give the most frivolous project a fair trial. Then how is it this one is not encouraged? Can it be that it is not considered of sufficient interest, or are they waiting to see Government take the initiative? If it be the latter, they cannot have profited by experience, and it is, as it were, hoping against hope. I fail to see, however, why we should at all wait or be dependent upon the official element. Once the thing is started it is sure to make rapid strides. Of course, if we could enlist official sympathy it would be of material assistance, as a great number of Government servants who otherwise are either prohibited from becoming or cannot well afford to be members of the regular corps, much as they desire it, would be glad of this opportunity, and if only encouraged by their superiors would at once avail themselves of it.

Take, for instance, the Police Force, which consists of about fifty European members, four-fifths of whom have served for years in the Army. For some reason or other these are prohibited from becoming Volunteers, though why I fail to see. Possibly the nature of their duties will not permit of it. But what could be a more profitable way of securing these men's assistance, valuable as it is on account of their previous training, in time of need, than to form them into a company of Reserve and have them commanded by their own respected chief? The suggestion appears feasible enough; then why not give it a trial? Again, the members of the Customs Preventive Service might also be formed into another company, though some of these at present are included in the ranks of the existing corps. Yet the majority would better appreciate the Reserve, like their Calcutta confreres.

Besides, there are a great number of military men, employed in the various Military Departments, such as the Ordnance, Commissariat, Transport, &c., who would be valuable acquisitions, and if Government would only countenance the movement in the least, the result in time of need would more than repay them the trouble. But, as I said before, we should not depend on Government to help us. Let us unite, and putting our shoulders to the wheel, endeavour to set things in motion, which, if once achieved, will not only need very little to keep it going, but will show by the result that Bombay, though the last to commence, would be soon in the van to atone for her listlessness, by showing the best results and sustaining her long-cherished and worthy motto, "*Prima in Indis*."

April 26. PADDY.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE THANA DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will permit me to make a few more remarks on the subject noted above, in reply to your article of the 14th inst. and "Centralizer's" commendatory letter.

I deny that there is any real source of discontent in the Thana district. That there is an agitation I admit, kept up by influential persons, for what motive I cannot imagine, unless it be to see an increased area of forests destroyed to please a few people, or the hopes of those people, which they have excited for some petty personal motive, dashed to the ground.

I would implore "Centralizer," before he undertakes to teach us what the Forest Department ought to do, to study some political economist on the subject of State forests, for it is really painful to see him wishing to turn State forests into a private land holding, with a Collector at the head acting as a private proprietor. It is impossible to try argument with people who persist in such ideas.

"Centralizer" advocates inquiry into the working of the Forest Department. So do I. The results will redound to the credit of that worthy body of officers, as they have always done. But, as far as I know, there has been nothing but one long-continued inquiry into every step the department has taken since the Forest Act came into force in 1878. Committee after committee has met and made its report to Government. No order is issued by a Conservator that is not scrutinised and discussed by every Collector. No divisional Forest officer can issue an order that is not at once taken account of by every petty officer in the Revenue Department. The only wonder is, that the Forest Department has made the enormous progress in conservancy that t has.

It is also much to be regretted that the deputations that went to the Governor on his arrival with their orthodox parchment scrolls could not confine themselves to facts, but must needs make the following grossly incorrect statements, in the hope, doubtless, that if enough pitch is thrown some must stick:—(1) That the cultivating classes cannot obtain rab for their fields except at high prices which they are unable to pay; (2) that Forest officers are of opinion that rab is in no case essential to the cultivation of rice. These two sounding statements formed the basis of the whole complaint against forest conservancy in Thana. Now, as this basis is eminently false it is not very likely that the prayer for a temporary suspension of the forest rules—by which I presume the Forest Act is meant—will be accorded. It is said that the Act is harsh and illegal. This is really too innocent, too confiding. We shall next hear that the Penal Code is illegal, for verily it is far harsher than the Forest Act.

Every Forest officer is, I am sure, ready to admit that, owing to the working and administration of the forests being improved daily, and as more system and regularity in the disposal of forest produce is insisted on, certain not unnecessary restrictions, or hardships if you prefer the term, must be endured by a few who through a lax system have been enjoying *ad libitum* what they had a title to enjoy, but the source and capital of which they have no title to destroy for all time to come. In this lies all the difficulty and origin of the present outcry. Does your experience of the natives of this country, especially those to whom I have applied the term "poor dears," tell you that they are capable of appreciating a policy of this nature? Or does your experience of British administration in this country tell you that the Forest Department is desirous of enforcing the policy by a complete and instantaneous revolution from customs that were to customs that should be? If you are not prepared to give a decided negative answer to both these questions, I would commend to your notice the extract you gave from Dr. W. Hunter's article "India" out of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. For "Centralizer" to call the Forest Deparatment land grabbers is abuse of a very poor form, which only shows weakness of argument. If tidal swamps were taken up for forests, they were in all probability mangrove swamps belonging to Government and containing the source of valuable fuel. If on the other hand, they were neither capable of growing trees nor contained any, they should not have been handed over to the Forest Department with the order with which all such transfers are accompanied, viz., "Forests are to be made to grow."

Finally, sir, you accuse me of using very choice language in my last letter to you. If I offended you I am prepared to apologise. For though I said I thought you would probably be in the mood to hang, draw, and quarter certain people, it was merely figuratively speaking. Had I said your blood would boil it would have perhaps been less objectionable, but it would have been equally a figure of speech. At any rate, I did not say you would hang, draw, and quarter any one. Why, even a Forest officer has not done that yet.

FORESTS.

A BULLOCK PARADE FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am only a Bombay bullock, but a great friend of mine is a cart-horse in Liverpool. He has written to me of the care his master takes of him with a view to earning the prize at the parade on May Day, such feeding, and grooming, and petting, to say nothing of the smart harness!

My friend has sent me his photograph; how strong and fat he looks. You would not believe me, sir, if I told you how many trips my lean cousin and my leaner self have to make along the Frere-road with the bales of cotton that my friend pulls up Water-street as one load. His master only speaks to him; mine beats me incessantly, and pulls my nose cord. I only get dry straw for food, and as for grooming—well, I am a white bullock, and by way of diversion have often to haul coal on Sundays. The rain in June washes me clean. I have just heard a merchant speaking of an article in the *Pall Mall Budget* about horse parades, and I heard him say if there was a bullock parade in Bombay he would subscribe Rs. 10, and doubtless all firms and muccadums would contribute. How grand my cousin (who pulls with me) and I should look, fat, well-groomed, with wreaths round our horns!

And then, something might be done to improve our yokes, mine hurts me dreadfully; but I won't trouble you with more to-day.

A BOMBAY BULLOCK.

The following is the article referred to above:—In view of May Day, the annual horse processions in the northern towns, the value of which is so readily acknowledged by all who have had experience of their influence, are already being organized by the committees of gentlemen who make themselves responsible for the prosecution of this good work. Why should London longer delay in following the example so admirably set by Newcastle six years ago? The benefits accruing from these yearly parades of our traffic horses—those indispensable aids in the transaction of the world's business—are both numerous and substantial. Of course, the procession would be welcome as an addition to the few outdoor spectacles so dear to the Londoner; and it could scarcely fail to be more improving if less amusing, than the Lord Mayor's Show. These, however, are minor points. The all-important fact is this: Everybody who has had anything to do with these horse parades bears emphatic testimony to their highly satisfactory effects, perceptible for at least many weeks preceding the "fixture," and perhaps for several weeks after it, in a greater attention on the part of stablemen and drivers to feeding, in better grooming, in a special brightening and smartening of harness and trappings, and in a more careful working and generally kinder treatment of the animals. The increased interest in their charges thus manifested by drivers and stablemen has probably saved thousands of pounds to owners of valuable studs since the procession was initiated; and the closer acquaintance, and as a consequence the increased cordiality, between master and man which the competition promotes is not the least noteworthy among its advantages. Finally, the educational influence of this augmented interest in the welfare and appearance of the horse must radiate in many directions beyond the immediate sphere of operations. The processions in the provinces include horses of all the descriptions usually seen in our streets; the corporation and the railway companies are generally in evidence equally with the cabman and the costermonger. When the Baroness Burdett-Coutts honoured the Newcastle parade with her presence two or three years since, the ponies specially drawn for the day from the pits proved a great attraction. The competitions for the various cups and money prizes produce many magnificent animals, while a healthy stimulus furnished to kind and careful treatment of hacks of the sorry order. The decoration—confined as a rule to ribbons, rosettes, and oak leaves, thus giving drivers with small means an equal chance with masters with full purses, and permitting of the full display of the proportions of the horses—give an atmosphere of colour and gaiety to the business, and altogether a lively, instructive, and oftentimes imposing spectacle is provided. When the question of the institution of such a parade for London comes up for consideration, the immensity of the metropolis, and the difficulties attending an arrest of the traffic, naturally present themselves as formidable obstacles. But, if they are viewed in detail, they are not insurmountable. At the worst, they constitute no bar to district displays. For an open-to-all-London procession, what a splendid parade ground we have in the Victoria Embankment! The idea well deserves encouragement; and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may fairly be looked to to lend active assistance in the promotion of an experimental procession. The disadvantages would be felt only for a day; the advantages would be mainfested throughout the year.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th April, submitting an offer made by Mr. Tricum Nathoo to lease for fifty years 320 square yards of land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first ten years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for next ten years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted on the usual conditions, the Trustees having power to resume the land on twelve months' notice, and on payment for buildings, and the design for building to be approved by the Trustee's Engineer.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th April, submitting an application by Mr. Hajee Joosub Hajee Lutiff for a lease for fifty years of 347 4-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first ten years Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for next ten years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted at the rents proposed, power to the Trustees to resume possession on twelve months' notice and on paymen for buildings being reserved.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 27th March, suggesting that instead of, as at present, charging "for each 1½ ton crane per day or per night Rs. 7½," the charge be "for a crane driver and for the use of 1½ ton crane per day or per night Rs. 7½." He gives as his reason for the proposed alteration that it is desirable that a ship should be allowed to use more than one crane during a day at the single charge, provided only a single driver be employed. Read report by Engineer, dated 8th April. He states that to give effect to the Dock Superintendent's suggestion would not affect the cost of maintenance or of working the cranes, but would probably be detrimental to discipline, because at present each man has his own crane to look after, and any case of carelessness can be located. He recommends that if any change is considered necessary it be made rather in the direction of reducing the minimum term for which a charge is made to something less than a day. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—Subject to the sanction of Government the minimum charge for hire of a 30 cwt. crane at Prince's Dock should be Rs. 3-12 for half a day or half a night or less, instead of the present minimum charge of Rs. 7½.

PILOTS FOR THE ABYSSINIA AND MAGDALA.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 17th March, forwarding copy of telegram from Government, asking that pilots be appointed to the monitors Abyssinia and Magdala so long as they shall remain in commission, also copy of letter addressed by him to the Admiral, dated 17th April, stating, subject to the approval of the Trustees the terms on which pilots will be appointed. These are:—

(1) A first-grade pilot to be detached on 20th instant for special employment on board the Abyssinia, and a second pilot for the Magdala on intimation being received that she is ready. The pilots to be directly under the orders of the officers commanding the turret ships.

(2) The pilots so employed to be paid at the rate of the average monthly earnings of their grade, with free rations whilst on board.

(3) The pilots to be held entitled for pension for wounds and injuries in accordance with the scale laid down for a navigating lieutenant of eight years' seniority, and in case of death the widow and family (if any) to be entitled to a similar pension.

Resolution.—The arrangements made are approved.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BUNDERS.

Submitted memo. from Government, dated 12th January, 1885, forwarding for report a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, dated 30th December, 1884, with its enclosures, commenting on the sanitary state of the various bunders of the port of Bombay. Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 28th March, 1885. Read minutes of Trustees to whom papers have been circulated.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Chairman are generally approved. The employment of the following watchmen, in addition to those already employed by the Trust, is sanctioned with a view to prevent nuisance being committed, viz.:—2 at Victoria-bunder, 2 at Jamsetjee and Arthur-bunders, 2 at Mody Bay, 2 at Powderworks-bunder, at Rs. 11 each. Estimates should be submitted by the Trustees' Engineer for—(1) Diverting the discharge of night-soil into the harbour at Apollo-bunder 2. Cleansing Victoria Basin when the discharge of night-soil therein has been stopped. 3. The provision of such additional latrine accommodation as may be necessary for Port Trust purposes at Customs Bunder and for getting rid of the night-soil otherwise than by discharge into the harbour.

The Commissioner of Police should be addressed with a view to measures being taken to have persons arrested for fouling the foreshore in the afternoon and evening, brought up for punishment, the present practice being only to place before a magistrate those arrested in the early morning. Government should be informed of the state of the case and of the measures being taken by the Trustees.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 1290, dated 9th April, sanctioning the employment of the crew required for the Health Officer's steam launch so soon as it is reported fit for service. Cost Rs. 111 per mensem, one-half to be borne by the Trust.

Statement of Town Duty collected on behalf of the Municipality during March. It amounted to Rs. 92,814 against Rs. 77,316 in March, 1884.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th April, 1885.	For week ending 19th April, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	36	21
,, ,, out of ,,	22	21
,, transported	21	18
,, attended to	2	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 17th April, 1885.	For week ending 17th April, 1884.
Vessels entered	24	10
,, left	16	6
,, remaining in dock	19	18

MR. GLADSTONE'S SOLILOQUIES.

THERE must be a certain bitterness, says the *Spectator*,—a sense that Providence is dealing out to him some of that severe irony with which the Almighty not unfrequently tries men of high aspirations,—at Mr. Gladstone's heart as he looks at the situation of to-day. "If there is one object more than another," he may be supposed to say to himself, "in which I have really taken an honest pride, it is in my desire to infuse a higher spirit into international intercourse, and to base the mutual dealings of nations on the same priciples of equity as all good and honorable men have learned to apply in the mutual dealings of private life. The first great speech in which I succeeded in showing that Palmerston's ideal of foreign policy was a poor and flashy ideal,—the speech on the Don Pacifico question,—was the confession of my own faith on the great subject of the right use of our national strength in dealing with weaker Powers. I have never swerved from that faith. I succeeded beyond my own best hopes in illustrating it when I called attention to the organised cruelty of the old Neapolitan Government, and gave the first feeble impulse to that cause of Italian liberty which has since borne such noble fruits. Even in relation to a great Power like Russia,—a Power neither scrupulous nor civilised—I endeavoured, not without success, to introduce fairer standards of criticism; and I uttered a protest against refusing from her during the Crimean war what I thought reasonable terms of peace, a protest which, though unsuccessful at the time, doubtless secured my purpose in the end. There has never been a decade since I first entered the Cabinet when I have not reaally contributed something to a humaner foreign policy,—to the strengthening of Greece, for instance, by the cession of the Ionian island; to the strengthening of Italy, by soothing the senseless panic to which the cession of Nice and Savoy to France had let; to the strengthening of Belgium, when war broke out between France and Germany, and I was enabled to secure the adhesion of both Powers to the treaty for preserving the neutrality of Belgium; to the salvation of Bulgaria and Montenegro, when the policy of Lord Beaconsfield would have sacrificed both; and to that cession of Thessaly to Greece which she would never have gained but for my return to power. And it was my greatest pride that the same event restored Afghanistan to independence and checked the fire-eating spirit among the Anglo-Indians which has always filled me with dread.

"And yet now, after fifty years of public life, and more than a complete generation of the highest office, where do I find myself? I am waging a bloody war against Arabian tribes, to whom I never grudged, and never can grudge a single foot of the deserts over which they love to range. Instead of improving the talent which God has given to English industry by a thrifty and prudent economy and a gradual reduction of financial burdens, I am asking Parliament for millions to be expended in shooting Arabs in one Continent and in preparing to shoot Russians in another. Nor do I really see how I could have avoided either task,—unless, indeed, I had been false to all my principles of action and had begun to bluster so soon and with such an air of ostentatious imperiousness, that neither Egypt nor Russia would have ventured to take the action they have. I am told and I am not quite sure that there may not be something in it, that if Palmerston, with his bluster had been in Granville's place, Arabi would never have lifted his hand against the Khedive, and Russia would never have let loose her wild men in the Turcoman deserts. They tell me it is because I have been so soft-spoken that Egypt fell into anarchy, and Russia saw her opportunity to squeeze something out of her best English friend. And it may be so, for neither Egyptian soldiers nor Slavonic Generals are reasonable creatures. They are guided much more by flourishes which appeal to the imagination than by respect for the considerateness and sincerity of honest statesmanship; and I do not feel by any means confident that the time is come when by trusting nations exactly as you would trust equals in private society, you will get out of them the most temperate and the most equitable conduct. It is, I suppose, as childish to reason mildly with a false prophet as to order the waves of the sea to retire. And perhaps a Cossack General is not in any very high degree the superior of a false prophet. At all events, this is certain that at the close of my career I am half doubting whether my own great principles of international policy can be successfully applied to countries in which no principles of civic self-restraint have ever been fostered, and where the right of the strongest is the only law. I may well say, "Woe is me, that I am constrained to dwell with Meshech, and to have my habitation among the tents of Kedar. My soul hath long dwelt among them that are enemies to peace. I labour for peace; but when I speak unto them thereof, they make them ready to battle;" and so it may well happen that the latest result of a foreign policy conceived in a spirit which I sincerely believe to have been Christian, is to be found in these blood-sprinkled deserts, and may yet be the pouring-out of new rivers of blood among the fastnesses of Central Asia. It is a hard fate to waste the millions which industry so much values on senseless slaughter. But it is a harder fate to feel that the very considerateness and generosity which have produced such great results in Europe are likely to produce evils almost overbalancing them in the wild fastnesses of Africa and Asia; and to be told, not perhaps without truth, that if I had dealt more roughly with these barbarians, I should have spared both English blood and treasure, and the lives of innocent warriors who find a sort of glory in dying by English bullet or English bayonets. Truly, at the end of my career Providence is showing me that the reasonableness and humility which may take the form of frankness in Europe, must disguise their real attitude in the East, if they are not to be mistaken for that poltroonery for which all my enemies give me credit in their complete ignorance of the deep tenacity of purpose, which is, as I believe, the root of my whole bearing in public life. They must think what they will. But if I know anything of myself, my only mistake has been in too easily supposing barbarians capable of self-government, and in thinking them willing to recognise disinterestedness where disinterestedness really exists. And the penalty I have to pay for that mistake is to read daily of wholesale massacres where I had hoped to hear of the strides of civilisation, and to be obliged to tax heavily the industry which I had hoped every year to emancipate from needless burdens. This is the true irony of destiny, to make me reap the bloodiest wars as the fruit of a too passionate love of peace, and the spread of desolation, where I had coveted the part of restoring not only prosperity, but independence." If Mr. Gladstone ever indulges in such a soliloquy as this, will not history at least take up and justify the burden of his sad reflections?

THE RUSSIAN SETTLEMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE *Journal des Debats*, referring to the progress of Russian colonization in Cintral Asia since their first arrival in Turkestan 30 years ago, remarks that:—"As all the land best adapted for cultivation is at the foot of the mountains, the result is that the Russian colonies are settled along the principal mountain chains. The Government encourages this colonization by granting to the settlers a certain quantity of land without payment, upon condition that they at once put it into cultivation. After ten years' occupation the settler becomes the owner of the land, but should he leave it before, it reverts to the Government. Numerous colonies have been founded not only in the steppes of the nomad Kirghiz tribes, but in that part of the country inhabited by the Tadjiks and Uzbegs, who have been sedentary and civilized for conturies. Thus it is that province of Syr-Daria there is a series of settlements which help to consolidate the strength of Russia in that region, the most important being Tashkend, which has more than 12,000 Russian inhabitants. These are nearly all merchants, domestic servants, and Government officials; while just outside is the village of Nikolsewka, where General Tchernaieff won a victory 20 years ago, which has become a flourishing agricultural settlement, upwards of 7,000 acres of barren heath having been transformed into flourishing farms occupied by 300 Russian peasants. The result of an inspection made by competent officials was that the province of Syr-Daria was found to comprise 320,000 acres of good land not cultivated by the natives, and 6,500 Russian peasant families have now been settled upon it, there being seven other settlements besides Nikolsewka, some of the settlers having come from the neighbourhood

of Kuldja rather than become subject to the rule of China. In the province of the Seven Rivers (Semiretche), the colonization of which by Russia dates from 1854, the number of Russian towns and villages is much larger, and the settlers are over 30,000, among them being several thousand Cossacks. In the valley of Zeralchan, where the native population is very dense, the Russians have not been able to establish many settlements, though they number 2,000 at Samarcand, while there is a floating population of several thousand. In the delta of the Oxus there are several colonies of Cossacks from the Ural who were exiled for having revolted against the Government, and who now gain a living by gardening and fishing. In the Transcaspian deserts there is an important Russian colony at Askabad, and several secondary ones at Mikhailovsk, Kizyl-Arvat, and Merv, among the settlers being many Armenians and Moscow traders."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Rhosina, 1,773 tons, Captain W. Curtis, sailed yesterday for Colombo, via Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Vycliffe, 1,039 tons, Captain C. Pawson, sailed yesterday for Aberdeen, via Canal, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Highfield, 1698 tons, Captain W. Simpson, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via Canal, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Minerva, 1,025 tons, Captain R. Appleton, sailed on Saturday last for Gibraltar, via Canal, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Bracadaile, 1,416 tons, Captain E. Wedalle, sailed on Saturday last for Amsterdam, via Canal, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons, Captian A. Guard, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and some passengers.

The stem-ship Mozart, 1,549 tons, Captain T Sawyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (26th March) with a cargo of coals.

The steam-ship Daisy Morris, 974 tons, Captain Newton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (21st March) with a cargo of coals.

The stem-ship Roxburgh, 1,407 tons, Captain John Dunlop, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (29th March) with a cargo of coals.

The steam-ship Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Bhownuggur (24th inst.) with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain R. Rendall, will sail to-day for Bassorah, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and some passengers.

The Government hired transport Clan Mackay, Capt. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim, which she left on the 14th inst. via Aden (26th April.)

The steam-ship Glen Moris, 1,385 tons, Captain J. J. Wright, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Yeddah (14th inst.) in ballast and 5 adult and 1 infant, native deck passengers.

The steam-ship Victoria, 2,848 tons, Captain S Elcoate, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (27th March) with a cargo of 2,714 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The hired transport steam-ship Khiva, Captain W. E. L. Clemand, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee (23rd April), with 11 deck passengers.

The schooner Sarah Smith, 194 tons, Captain W. Waller, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Port Natal (2nd Feb.) with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers. She is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The Government hired transport Nuddea, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Suakim (13th April), via Aden, which she left on the 17 inst. During the voyage she passed H. M. flag-ship Euryalus. She left for Calcutta in ballast on the same day,

The Government hired transport Nowshera, Capt. Alfred Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim, which she left on the 9th April, towing the hired transport County of Kinross, Capt. Stroak, via Aden, which she left on the 15th April.

The Government transport Darien, Capt. H. B. Beard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim, which the left on the 16th April, via Aden. She brought Lieut. Collyer from Suakim and Mr. A. G. LeSage, R. N., as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Royal George	Gardner	Cardiff, Dec. 23.
25	Glen Moris (s)	Wright	Jeddah, April 14.
	Sarah Smith	Waller	Natal, Feb. 2.
	Victory (s)	Elcoate	Cardiff, March 27.
	Mozart (s)	Sawyer	Cardiff, March 26.
	Khiva (s)...	Clement	Kurrachee, April 23.
	Nuddea (s).......	Cave	Suakim, April 13.
26	Diasy Morris (s) ..	Newton	Liverpool, March 21.
	Roxbur.h (s)	Dunlop......	Cardiff, March 29.
	Nowshera (s)	Sanders	Suakin, April 9.
	Co. of Kinross (s)..	Stroak	Suakin, April 9.
	Clan Mackay (s)..	Jones......	Suakin, April 14.
	Darien	Beard	Suakin, April 14.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Alice	Swain	Colombo.
	Tom-O-Shanter.....	....	New York.
	Elliot (s)	Mackay	Calcutta.
	Highfield (s)	Simpson	Liverpool.
	Minerva (s)	Appleton ...	Gibraltar.
	Nuddea (s).......	Cave	Calcutta.
	Braca'aile (s)	Weddale.....	Amsterdam.
6	Clan Forbes (s) ..	Guard	Liverpool.
	Rhosina (s)	Curtis	Colombo.
	Aycliffe (s).......	Pawson	Aberdeen.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Java, Kendall, for Bassorah.
Ship Steelfield, Avenstone, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Iran, for Bhownuggur.
" Shirdhana, for Calcutta Coast.
" Glen Navis, for Dunkirk.
" County of Salop, for Havre.
" Jerusalem, for Havre and London.
" Khalif, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
Clan Lamont (s) ....Sibery ......Natal, Mar. 26.
D. of Buccleuch (s) ..Winter......Newcastle, Mar. 24.
Calcutta (s) ....Keighly ......Calcutta, April 2.
Chanda (s) ....Russell......Moulmein, April 15.
Khandalla (s) ....Lewis ....Bombay, April 11.

DEPARTURES.
April 20.—Steamers Otway Tower, Madura, Nepaul and Clan Stuart.
April 21.—Ships Strathearn and Ellisland.
April 22.—Steamers Engineer, Colaba and New Guinea.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
22 C. Matheson (s) .. .. Liverpool.
23 Africa (s) .... Bombay.
Booldana (s) .... False Point.
Nepaul (s) .... Calcutta.

April. DEPARTURES.
22 Himalaya (s)....... .... Calcutta.
23 Lodestar........... .... Negapatam.
Khersonese .... London.
Asia (s)............ .... Rangoon.
Lady Louise .... U. Kingdom.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 24.

From London.
Rohilla s—9 cases provision, H H Abdoola; 51 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.
Newcomen s—226 kegs paint of sorts, C Abdool Hussen; 8 cases confectionery, A Hyderally; 7 cases oilman-store and soap, A Sumsoodeen.
City of Khios s—11 casks glassware, R M Guzder.

From New York.
Wistow Hall s—37 kegs clocks, M Cursetjee.

From Marseilles.
Singapore s—12 cases wine, Treacher and Co.
China s—30 cases brandy, D R Dadabhoy.

From Glasgow.
City of Khios s—13 cases printing ink, M A M Shurufally.
Asia s—50 cases whisky, R Jiwanjee; 60 cases wine, W and A Graham and Co.

From Bordeaux.
Singapore s—51 cases brandy, M Bhicajee; 50 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co; 120 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

From Liverpool.
City of Khios s—8 cases butter, C Mehta.

April 25.

From London.
Nizam s—1225 doz eau-de-cologne, M Pallonjee.
Malwa s—5 cases paper, *Times of India*
Rohilla s—9 cases provisions, bacon and hams, J Fleming.
Newcomer s—57 cases medicines, L Obercrombei and Co; 5 cases stationary, D K Shaik Adam; 9 cases stationary, N Comroodeen; 216 cases whisky, wine and rum, D Dadabhoy.
Carthages s—3 cases provision, J Jewanjee.
Hornhead s—27 cases loaded cartridges, Treacher and Co; 10 packages empty soda bottles, J Jewanjee.
Kerbella s—5 cases confectionery, A T Khan.
Cathay s—25 cases eau-de-cologne, National Bank of India.

From Glasgow.
Asia s—80 cases wine, W and A Graham; 150 cases pale ale, Wallace and Co

From Liverpool.
Asia s—4 cases butter, bacon smoked and hams, James Pearse; 4 packages provisions, Bolton and Co.

From Venice.
Astam s—10 cases butter, G Sumsoodeen; 2 cask cheese, Volkart Brothers.

From Antwerp.
Cairo s—25 cases blue colour, T M Tazokanjee.

From Bordeaux.
Singapore s—27 cases claret, Ewart Latham and Co; 475 cases brandy and claret, B and A Hormarjee.

From Trieste.
Pandora s—43 cases wine, Johanu L Brothers.

From Marseilles.
Singapore—s 95 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 133 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

From Genoa.
Singapore s—12 cases wine, N Jasetjee,

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 25.

For Liverpool.
Carlisle s—175 cwts chutney, D B Khan and Co; 1,000 cwts bones, C Nanjee.
City of Khios s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 500 bales cotton, R Lawajee.
Hecham s—9,900 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 307 cwts dall, Peily and Co.
Clan Forbes s—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co 60 cwts linseed, D Ruttunsee; 2,008 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Westow Hall s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby.
City of Manchester s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Asia s—150 cwts myrabollams and 512½ cwts beads, Jukeria Essa; 800 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 103 bales cotton, David Sassoon; 175 bales wool, G Toolscedas.

For London.
Australasian s—310 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 20½ cwts fishmaws, Aladin Babool; 135 cwts gum, D Sassoon; 15,000 cwts chutney, A Salmon and Co; 65 cwts gum, C Anunjee; 61 cwts gum, M Dhunjee; 40 cwts gum, H Samjee; 15 bales skins, H Jumali; 107½ cwts shells, H Ahmed; 19 bales hides, M Moossa.
Siam s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Kent s—270 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4 bales hides, E Peerdina.

For Hull.
Reveril s—3,201 cwts linseed, K Luckmidas; 1,042 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Antwerp.
City of Manchester s—800 bales cotton, 13,908 cwts groundnuts and 11,690 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,500 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck; 500 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts linseed, Olcese and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
Friary s—63 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.
Hornhead s—2,000 cwts wheat, and 7,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

For Amsterdam.
Ashleegh Brook s—70,710 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Olympia s—61,070 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.
Khalif s—7,000 cwts wheat and 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck; 1,000 bales cotton, T Sanquet; 7,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000½ cwts linseed, A Blascheck.
Inchborhna s—50 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

For Havre.
Abergeldie s—3,720 cwts rapeseed and 7,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.
Medusa s—430 bales cotton, A Blascheck; 985 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.
Celtic Monarch s—4,000 cwts wheat, F Massotti.
Singapore s—50 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.
Prior s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Fleur de Lis, 1,000 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.
Glen Navis—s 30,501 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

For Malta.
Westow Hall—s 2,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

For Barcelona.
Singapore—s 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

For Calcutta.
Sirdhana—s 318 bales cotton, R Lukmandass.

For Kobe.
Tilania—s 25 bales twist, T Hukmichund; 50 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Co; 25 bales twist, Ripon Manufacturing Co.

For Hongkong.
Rhosina—s 35 cwts cloves, Jafferbhoy; 25 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 60 bales cotton, R Lukmidass; 50 bales twist. C. Ibraim.
Titania—s 111½ cwts onions, A Moossa; 92 bales twist, N B Modey and Co; 350 bales twist, G Fuzul; 126 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 50 bales cotton, G Fuzul; 125 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 75 bales twist, Ripon Manufacturing Co; 100 bales twist, H A Esmail; 78 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 23.
Tisdall, Lt, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Welson, Lt. 23rd N S I, on duty, from Neemuch.

April 24.
Johnston, Lt, 4th Cav H C, on leave, from Mominabad.

April 25.
Benson, Lt, R A, on duty, to Suakim.
Dantz, Lt, 9th Dra Guards, on duty, from Mhow.
Mcokenzie, Lt, R A, on duty, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURES.—April 24.
Sewell, Lt-Col, 4th Regt, Hy Cont, on M C, to Europe.
Hughes, Major, Comst-Dept, to join, to Mhow.

April 25.
Luckherdt, Col, Transpt, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Lambert, Major, R E, on duty to Kurrachee.
Sandwith, Lt-Col, 26th Regt N I, to rejoin to Quetta.
Sparks, Major, 2nd N S R, to rejoin to Mhow.
Heathcote, Lt-Col, N S R, to rejoin to Mhow.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS
(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. C A Samuells, cs, is appointed to be Secy to the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta, vice Mr. A W Paul, resigned.

Mr. D Cameron, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Coll, Mozufferpore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Coll under section 4 of Act VII. (B C) of 1880 in that dist.

Mr. T D Moran, Depy Magte and Depy Coll, on leave, is appointed to act as Personal Asst to the Commer of the Chittagong Div during the absence, on deputation. of Babu Ashootosh Gupta or until further orders.

On the departure on privilege leave of Babu Raj Mohan Dé, Extra Asst Commr, Mr. R R Pope, cs, Asst Commr, Habiganj, is transferred to the Sadr station of Sylhet.

Mr. J C Mills, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Assam-Behar State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 6th April 1885.

HIGH COURT.—April 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.)
Undefended New Long Causes.
60-85—In person (a pauper) Hajee Gulam Russol, bin Mahomed vs. Hajee Hussin Saheb Palobai and others.
64-85—Payne G. and S.—Dossa Jeevan, vs. Jairam Narronjee.
80-85—Payne G. and S.—Hurnath Roopaji and others vs. Mahomed Hajee Ally and others.
85-85—Muljee B. B.—Moolee Khimjee vs. Cullianjee Mowjee and another.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
392-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim, Abdool Ally and others—Payne G. and S., Wadia and G., and in person.—Part heard.
358-84—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan and another vs. Nanee—Little, S., F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)
For Consent Decree on Commissioner's report.
325-82—Tyabjee and D.—Cassilal Mithalal vs. Narayen Withoba—R. Skipsey.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
1-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Shapurjee Jewajee vs. The Collector of Bombay—F. A. Little.
356-83—Bomanjee and H.—Moosa Hajee Cassum vs. Ismail Haji Cassum and others—Tyebjee and D.
15-84—Balkrishna and B.—Nusserwanji Bomonji vs. Dhurmdas Asanund and others—Tyabji and D., and Macfarlane and E.
439-83—In person—Soorutram Nawoomul vs. Toolaram Gulramdas and others.—Macfarlane and E.
478-82—Little, S. F. and N.—Navivahoo and others vs. Mulji Purshotum and another—C. A. Winter.
13-84—E. Wilkin—Toolsiram Rukmaji vs. Anna Moreshwar Kunte—Nanu and H.
For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's report.
151-83—In person—Nowrojee Kaikhusroo Rustom Framji vs. Byramjee Jeewanjee Press—Bomonjee and H.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

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Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

19 or 5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completly recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec. 3 1883.*

NOTICES.

MATHERAN PINTO LODGE IS TO LET for this Season. Accommodations—Drawing and Dining rooms, two Bedrooms, two Dressing and two Bathrooms situated very near to Artist Point, beautiful view. Apply to the Manager of Pinto's Hotel.

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Paid up capital and accumulated Fund £3,290,372.

WE are now in a position to cover WAR RISK via Canal or Cape, on advantageous terms.

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THE SCIENCE OF WIT AND HUMOUR.
BY "YORICK."

THE subject is divided into the following parts:—Absurdities, Contradictions, Irony, Syllogisms, Super fluities, Elision, Bulls, Puns—with rules under each illustrated by examples from the best Wits and Humourists.—Price, Rs. 5, cash. Only a small edition has been printed. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. Limited.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1884, at the rate of five per cent per annum, or six shillings and three pence per share, and will be payable on or after 27th inst. to the Proprietors registered in the books of the Bank on the 13th instant.

By order of the Board.
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1885.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Ahmedabad Municipality. The candidate should have perfect knowledge of accounts, and have fair knowledge of Guzeratti and English. A person having any other additional qualifications, such as Engineering, &c., shall have preference. Experience of Municipal work will be taken into consideration.
The appointment is probationary. The salary is to be Rs. 75, rising Rs. 5 per year up to Rs. 100, if services approved and confirmed. Apply to the undersigned.
By Order of the Managing Committee,
HURRICHUND GOPALL, Secretary.
Ahmedabad Municipal Office, 21st April, 1885.

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(Established 1864)
PLUMBERS, SANITARY ENGINEERS, TIN, ZINC, COPPER PLATE WORKERS, &c., &c.

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CREGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION, for preventing incrustation, and effecting a great saving in fuel at reduced prices.

D. RAE,
CONSULTING ENGINEER, Surveyor and Valuator, Consulting Engineer to the Bombay, Kurrachee and Deccan Ice Companies, has this day established himself in Bombay as CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, and VALUATOR.
Steam Engines and Machinery of all kinds ashore or afloat examined and reported on. Terms on application to D. Rae, 160, Middle Colaba.
April 6, 1885.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the eleventh ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow-street, Fort, on WEDNESSDAY, the 29th April, 1885, at 3 p. m, for transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December, 1881.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 21st April, 1885.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 2ith April, to Tuesday, 5th May next, both days inclusive.

NAUGUR'S SAFES, WITH CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, and especially to the Government, the Mercantile Community and the Railway Companies, that he has opened a shop at No. 390, Kalbadevi Road, where IRON SAFES of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of first-class workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks, are kept for sale at very Moderate Prices.
Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are made unfit for further use are executed to the entire satisfaction of the owners.
Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.
N. PURBHOODAS, Manufacturer of Iron Safes, Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at noon on the 29th April, 1885, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office for Contract as specified below, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.
PYJAMAS, pairs 1910.
SHOES, country, of sizes, pairs 2600.
2 Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at this Office.
3 No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 25 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract, which will be retained from the successful Tenderers as security for the due fulfilment.
4 No earnest money in cash will be received.
5 In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1885.

ROYAL SALOON,
Meadow-Street, No. 38, Bombay.
FRANCIA & FUCILE,
HAIR-DRESSERS
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
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A large assortment of high-class Perfumery from the best London And Paris makers, also an assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers Moustaches, etc., for theatrical purposes and fancy balls.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
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Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF
COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

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Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

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Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure or the Scourge of the Universe. } ☞ RS. 2. ☜ { Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusio prescribed.

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GRIMAULT AND CO.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Cold or Obstinate Coughs, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.
By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. These Capsules have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nauseas. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME
This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.
Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusar Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for Convalescents, Weak and Old People, and Ricketty Children, who find in it the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way, Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches) and to stop Children's Diarrhœa.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA
GRIMAULT & Co.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that Grimault's Guarana acts "like a charm."
"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.
It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or Bowels.
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41 0	43 0	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	34 0	36 0
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33 12	...	Liebfraumilch	35 8	...
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27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black " 28	8
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25 2		Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky		26 0
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23 0		Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure		24 0
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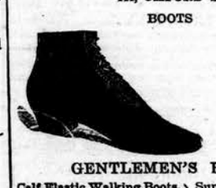

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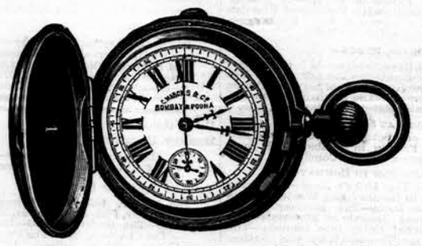

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